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WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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NOT TO BE TRICKED.

Textile Workers Repudiate the Attempt of the Civic Federation to Sell Them out Through the Garment Workers.

MR. WHITE'S WORK.

Strikers Never Called Upon Garment Workers to Issue a Boycott On Goods of the Woolen Trust—"The Trade Record" Gives Publicity to the Canard, So it Went to the Manufacturers Before the Strikers Even Knew About it—S T & L. A. Men Indignant at the Attempt.

Providence, R. I., April 11.—The "Trade Record" has a report which says:

"The textile union at Providence has appealed to the United Garment Workers to issue a boycott against all fancy worsteds made by the American Woolen Company and also against the product of the Washington Mills. We saw Mr. Harry White last night at his residence and he confirmed this information and told us that the Cutters' Union of Brooklyn would meet Wednesday night to consider the matter and the Cutters' Union of New York would meet Friday night and there would be a joint meeting of both Unions Monday night. He said that he thought they would act favorably on it and issue a boycott."

This canard was doubtlessly the work of Harry White, of the Garment Workers, and of the Civic Federation, whose attempt to break the strike was repulsed by the S. T. & L. A. men here, and it is emphatically repudiated by them. It will be remembered that Mr. Marcus A. Marks, a member of that body, wrote to the strikers offeringto "arbitrate" the difficulty. The reply of the strikers was a blow from the shoulder to the Civic Federation. They said that they refused to be sold out as the striking carriers in Boston were sold out.

When the bosses could not make use of the Civic Federation, they evidently turned to Mr. White, and he has commenced his work with this infamous statement. The strikers here trust Mr. White of the Garment Workers just as little as they trust Mr. White of the Civic Federation. They are one and the same persons, working for one and the same end—the victory of the bosses.

The strike here is still in the hands of the working class.

It was stated on good outhority tonight that if the woolen weavers' strike was not ended by the 19th inst., one of the biggest manufacturing firms in this country, occupying the entire building at the corner of Hudson and Spring streets, New York, would cancel all its contracts.

This would mean the closing down of the three establishments of the firm and a consequent idleness to the "hands" lasting the whole summer, possibly until January next.

The above condition must likely prevails in other large clothing manufacturing establishments. It offers a vivid explanation of the motives actuating Marcus A. Marks, in offering Civic Federation "intervention to the strikers; and Harry White's action in attempting to take the strike out of the strikers' hands by manufacturing a boycott ostensibly in their interests but really in the interest of the Clothing Manufacturers.

IN THEIR TRUE COLORS.

Social Democrats Scabbing on Striking Weavers.

Webster, Mass., April 15.—The strike of the weavers shows no abatement of the determination and enthusiasm that marked it when it began two weeks ago. The men are sold in their demands, and ther has not yet been a sign of a break of any consequence, and the few men that have returned to work could not have been dependent upon in any emergency.

The trouble here began when a committee of weavers n the Chase Mills was elected to see Mr. Ots Wood, the agent of the mills. He could not be found so the complaint was laid before Superintendent Howard. Howard told the men to come around again in a few days, and when they called he again put them off. On the third visit he said it would be necessary to consult with Mr. Wood, and therefore delay still was necessary. When the men returned, insisting on an answer, they were told that Mr. Wood was in California and would not be back for several days. When the weavers heard this they decided to strike at once and not submit to any more trifling.

In the vote which was taken 138 voted to strike at once, and 11 were against striking. Last Friday two men named Glory and Ryan, who had been to see the Superintendent, came to the strikers and advised them to go back to work. The same two men said that they had conferred with the selectmen of the town, with many "prominent citizens," with lawyers and clergymen, and all these were unanimously of the opinion that it was to the best interests of the weavers and of the town to call the strike off and take anything that the bosses were willing to give. The "prominent men" did not think it right that good citizens of Webster should be affected simply because weavers in Providence had started a fight against the introduction of the two loom system, which virtually amounted to a stiff reduction in wages and in a greatly increased product.

Glory and Ryan found no supporters for their proposition that the fight be abandoned, so they then announced that it was their intention to go back to work on the following Monday. When asked if they would abide by the result of a secret ballot they said they would not. They, together with several "prominent business men" spent Sunday trying to procure scabs enough to make an impression on the strikers. They failed miserably because, despite all boasts, only 15 men showed up in the morning, and they were a dispirited and dejected looking crowd.

Among those who started to work in the weaving department was Andrew M. Walker, secretary of the Social Democratic town committee, and a candidate on the Social Democratic ticket at the last municipal election. When the Social Democrats heard that Walker had scabbed they at once began to defend him, and advanced as arguments that he had to earn a living. But Walker, who is a loom fixer and not a weaver, did not last very long as a scab in a department in which he had never before worked. He is out of his job and the Social Democrats are trying to slace themselves by saying that he shlowed how he stood by the working class in not staying in the place. They did not add that he was fired.

The mill agents are working hard to break the strike. A favorite method is to use one member of a family against another. It is not unusual for all the members of a family to be employed in different departments of one mill. Now when the weavers are out the bosses go to his relatives in another department he threatens them with discharge unless pressure is brought to bear on the striker and he is forced back. This clubbing method is being openly employed, and the strikers have no way of fighting it off. Another method that is used is to send out news reports to the effect that the strike is broken and that practically all the strikers have returned to work. This is freely used as the mill owners have acces sto every paper in New England. The weavers were forced to get out the following statement to combat these reports:

To the Public.

Of Webster and Vicinity, and to the Working People in particular!

THE WEAVERS' STRIKE

in Chase Mills is not ended, all contrary statements notwithstanding. The Weavers did not get what they asked for; instead of Two Cents a yard, they were offered a Fraction of One Cent per yard on an average. When that Equalization price list of the American Woolen Co., which reduces wages on 2207 of the companies' looms and gives a raise on 442 looms came before the weavers, it was unanimously rejected.

It Was at once apparent to the Weavers of Chase Mill that they have to take their stand with all the rest of the Company's Mills and fight for the abolition of the Two Loom System, which is only accountable for cutting down our wages—and a motion to this effect was carried without opposition whatsoever. Our local mill officials are not to blame directly for this trouble, but the officials of the American Woolen Co., which operates 29 different mills in the New England States, are Well Able to settle this difficulty if they choose, forthwith. Therefore, Fellow Workmen, do not condemn us in our fight—we fight for our rights and better conditions as well as yours.

WE WILL TAKE UP COLLECTIONS to aid those most in need, and kindly request you to contribute according to your means.

WE hereby wish to call the attention of every contributer not to sign his or her name in any, but the officially issued books, with seal attached on back and front cover.

THANKING those who have already shown their good will, and hoping for further consideration from others.

WE are well aware that we may have a hard struggle before us, but we are also aware that we fight for a JUST and GOOD cause, and therefore feel assured that victory will be with us. Per order, COMMITTEE OF CHASE'S WEAVERS.

To-night the strikers held a largely attended meeting in Turn Hall, and it was there made manifest that they will not return until they either have won their fight or else until they have put up a strong battle to the end. Many of the strikers are Germans and they have stood out to a man.

David B. Hill is once more a visitor to the Democrats in New York. Tammany has given him the good right paw, and the claws are sheathed beneath the velvet which Tammany has even when it is out of office. There were great preparations made for the coming campaign, and the rejuvinated Democracy, freed from the free silver and other populistic drags is ready to step in and do things. It is going to make a fight not only for the city but for the state also, and by the way that the reformers have buried themselves it looks as though considerable might be done. There is to be a complete rearrangement of lines this year.

TWO PAGES FROM ROMAN HISTORY

PAGE I.

PLEBS LEADERS AND LABOR LEADERS.

BY DANIEL DE LEON.

ADDRESS DELIVERED IN MANHATTAN LYCEUM, NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, 1902, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF SECTION GREATER NEW YORK, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

[Stenographically reported by BENJAMIN F. KEINARD.]

COMRADES OF SECTION NEW YORK:

It is now close on sixteen years since a "cat's-paw" of the storm of the Labor Movement drew me within its whirl. It is now close on twelve years that I have been intimately connected with the Movement, my whole time, my whole thought devoted to it. A certain impression that I gained at a very early date of my connection with the Movement has grown upon me with ripened experience. As a rule it happens that when one joins a movement of this magnitude with all the natural greenness that I did in 1886, he, after a few years of activity, finds it necessary to wipe out a good many of the notions he came with, and a good many of the impressions he gathered at the start. And so it was in my case. Nevertheless, out of the wreck of all the false opinions and notions, and of the illusions that I had brought along with me, and out of the wreck of all the false impressions that I gathered early, and that experience showed me should be abandoned, one impression did not prove false. On the contrary. That one grew upon me by the day. And the more I learned of the Movement in America, the more I saw of it—and, as you may judge, my opportunities have been exceptional during these twelve years—;the more I observed what happened in other countries in which the Socialist or the Labor Movement is active, all the stronger did that first impression grow upon me, and all the completer shape did it take. That impression was this: That the Socialist Republic, another way for saying, the "Emancipation of the Working Class," would never come about, could never come about—unless, unless a good deal more time and thought were devoted to certain lines of observation, of study and of activity, which I found were neglected, at least not fully appreciated.

The essence of Socialist theory, of Socialist philosophy, is simple. The combined economic law of Exchange Value, and sociologic law with regard to man's being a tool-using animal, can be put in a nut-shell. And the deductions from them are obvious. The former demonstrates that the man who produces with tools that render his labor more expensive than the labor socially necessary, cannot possibly hold his own against the man, who, producing with improved machinery, devotes less labor upon the production of certain goods. The latter demonstrates that the tool is the weapon of man's supremacy over Nature: master of the tool, man harnesses Nature to his service, and maintains his freedom from his fellows; without it, he is the slave of him who is equipped therewith. Coupling these two laws, the philosophy of Socialism radiates in all the luminousness instinct in simple Truth, and, in its rays, the Socialist Republic rises in all its splendor, not as a mere Haven of Refuge, but as truly a Promised Land to the human race, freed at last from the nightmare of Class-Rule.

Now, this theory or philosophy, can be enlarged upon: broader and deeper researches may impart greater breadth and depth thereto: it may be enriched by excursions into the manifold subjects that branch off from, or are tributary to it: men of eloquence may add thrill to the presentation. That's all true; and it is well that that be done; such a theme calls for and needs the amplest efforts of the mind. But this other is also true, That not all the efforts expended upon that line; nay, not if we were to pile up essays upon essays on those subjects mountain-high, and indulge in the most marvelous refinements of science, will the Socialist Republic be brought one inch nearer its realization—aye, on the contrary, all such noble efforts might even turn to its undoing; I say it deliberately, TURN TO ITS UNDOING;—unless, hand in hand with all that, something else is attended to also. And that something else I missed, and missed from the start; and missed all along. And as the ship of our Party got into deeper and deeper waters, and severer and severer gales beat against it, I had occasion to feel more and more how much time had been lost in furnishing the masses with instruction upon just that thing that I have in mind; and that is, a knowledge of what I may call the STRATEGY and the TACTICS of the Movement.

The words strategy and tactics have acquired in the public estimation a false meaning. They are generally identified with trickery, deception, duplicity. Now, strategy and tactics may degenerate into all that; but deception, trickery, duplicity are not at all things inseparable from strategy or tactics. Take an army that, under the blazing noon-day sun, marches directly, in a straight line upon the enemy's fortifications, and storms them: there can be no duplicity there, there can be no trickery there, there cannot be there any question of cheating: everything is done in a straight line over and above board: and yet that army moves obedient to strategic laws, and its every motion is in rythm with tactical principles. If it neglected either at any time, it would be destroyed.

Strategy and tactics imply simply a military knowledge, of the topography of the field of action, and of the means at command. Strategy implies a military knowledge of the strength that lies in that hill, the weakness that lies in yonder hollow, to the end that the one may be seized, the other avoided; or to the end that, if the strategically strong place is in the enemy's hand, no disastrous surprise overtake us, and if we happen to find ourselves on the strategically weak place, we may know enough to throw up intrenchments. Similarly, tactics implies a military knowledge of the strength, the weakness, the qualities, in short, of the forces under fire, to the end that we may proceed accordingly.

Now, the Socialist Movement may be likened to an army, and it travels over a field that may be closely compared with that over which an army advances. The Socialist Movement should, accordingly, be posted upon the military topography of the field it is operating on, and of the tactics dictated by the nature of the forces it is operating with. The purpose of these two lectures is to supply, to a certain extent, the existing deficiency on these subjects. Of these two lectures—"Two Pages from Roman History"—the second, "The Warning of the Gracchi," that is to be delivered two weeks from to-night, will cover a tactical weakness of the Socialist Movement: thereby help to point out certain pit-falls that are to be avoided. To-night's subject, "Plebs Leaders and Labor Leaders," is intended to point out a certain strategically strong post held by the enemy, the Capitalist Interests: thereby draw due attention to the danger that lurks from that quarter.

With these introductory words I shall enter upon my subject.

LABOR LEADER AND PLEBS LEADER.

Any one who glances over the Labor Movement in the English-speaking world, cannot fail to be struck somehow—favorable, unfavorably, or half-and-half—by a certain apparition not known in any other Labor Movement, except in that of the English-speaking countries, namely, England, the United States particularly, Canada and Australia. That apparition is the Labor Leader, together with the trades organization back of him. The question that I pose here tonight, the question that is of interest to the Socialist Movement of the English-speaking countries to answer, if it is to banish the illusions that otherwise lead to Paris Commune disasters, or cause great Movements to be switched awry, that question is this: What does that Labor Leader signify? What strength is there in him; and, if there is any, what is the nature thereof; and to whose interest does it accrue? In other words, what is the strategic significance of the Labor Leader on the field of the modern Social Question? Is it a hill-top whose strategic posture accrues to the benefit of the Labor Movement, or is it one whose strategic posture accrues to the benefit of the Capitalist System?

We should profit by the experience back of the age we live in. History has not commenced with us. Other nations have preceded us. Other nations, now among the dead, also had to deal with their Social Questions. In order to understand what is going on to-day, it is well to look at what has gone on in ages gone by, in states long since passed away. Karl Marx, in that remarkable brochure of his, "The Eighteenth Brumaire," says that when man wants to interpret what is going on in his own day, he tries to find a parallel in the past, and that such action is like the action of a person trying to learn a new language; he always keeps on translating that language into his own, the new language being the new event, his own being the events that lie behind him, and which, having rounded their course, can be fully understood. In order to interpret the new language that is being spoken by modern events, let's translate it back into the well known language of now well understood past events: we shall understand the new term "Labor Leader" when we recall the career of the old term "Plebs Leader" in Roman history.

The page of Roman history to which I turn covers about 120 years, say a hundred years. It covers the period of about 500 B. C. to about 400 B. C. It starts substantially with the chasing away of the kings. The Rome that fills our minds, our eyes and our ears; that Rome, insatiable of plunder, reckless of human life; that portent of rapine;—that Rome has her formative period during the century of her life that I propose to take up with you. When the Kings were chased away, all the social and political elements that later turned into the Fury we know of, were yet in ferment only. During that period of about 100 years they take shape. When that period closes, it is substantially a new social-political compound that steps upon the stage, the Rome, that, driven like a Fury from her own seething cauldron, becomes a scourge to the world, and ends by consuming herself. Let's look at these political and social elements. First at the political.

POLITICAL MECHANISM.

It will not be necessary to go into a minute account of the constitutional law of the Roman state. It will here suffice to designate the principal wheels of the political mechanism, and to point out their leading functions and features. In doing this I shall use modern terms, familiar to all. That will answer all practical purposes to-night.

The wheels of the Roman political mechanism that concern us to-night were:

The Consuls;
The Senate;
The Centuries; and
The Colleges of Priests.

You may wonder how the Colleges of Priests came to have a place in the machinery of government. We will come to that.

Broadly using modern parlance, the Consuls represented the Executive, the Senate and Centuries the Legislative, the Colleges of Priests the Judicial Power.

The Consuls were two; they were elected jointly and annually by popular vote, in the Forum.

The Senate consisted theoretically of 300 members; they held office for life; vacancies were filled by the Consuls. The body partook of the character of a House of Lords, in that its legislative functions consisted mainly in passing upon measures ordered in the popular branch. The Senate sanctioned these, or refused its sanction.

The Centuries were military divisions of the people. Together, the Centuries constituted the whole people in "Committee of the Whole," gathered at the Forum. They elected the elective officers, and enacted the laws,—subject to the sanction of the Senate. The singular method of voting by the Centuries is of importance in the subject in hand; I shall come back upon that later on.

Finally, the Colleges of Priests. I said they represented the Judiciary. They did in this way: If a law or an election, distasteful to the Ruling Class, was forced through; if, for any one of the thousand and one causes, apt to arise wherever actual oligarchic power is draped in the drapery of democratic forms, the Ruling Class of Rome found it prudent to yield in Forum and Senate Hall;—in such cases the Colleges of Priests would conveniently discover some flaw in the auspices, some defect in the sacrifices. That annulled the election or the law, as "condemned by the Gods."—This fact suggests another parallel, a parallel between what happens to-day in Organized Churchdom (applause), and what happened in Rome. The allurement is strong to branch off into that. But I shall resist it, and move on.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Such was the political machinery of the Roman State. Now to the social aspect. What was the composition of the people who operated these four wheels of government, and who were affected by them? What I was compelled to say, in order to explain the political function of the Colleges of Priests, indicated that the Roman people was not a homogenous mass; that in Rome there was a Ruling Class and a Ruled Class. Indeed these classes were well marked.

Socialists need not to be told that so long as the machinery of production is not in the hands of the people collectively, there must be a ruling class and a ruled class; there must be a working class and an idle class; there must be a class that toils and does not enjoy life, and there must be a class that toils not and does the enjoying; and that the enjoying and not toiling coincides with the ruling, while the toiling and not enjoying coincides with the ruled part. Socialists need not to be told that. It is of prime interest, in connection with the subject in hand, to have a distinct appreciation of the line of class-cleavage in the Roman Commonwealth.

The Roman peoples were divided into two Orders. One Order was called the

Continued on page 3.)

WOMEN STRIKE BREAKERS.

They Take the Places of New Jersey Glass Workers.

Vineland, N. J., April 13.—The employment of women to take the place of strikers yesterday at the Jonas Glass Company factory is almost the sole topic discussed at Minotola. Three women, all of middle age, were put to work yesterday morning, at removing ware from behind the lehr. Mr. Jonas said he will continue to increase the number of women in his employment as long as the strike lasts.

Vice President Doughty, of the union, this afternoon declared it to be his belief that this was the first time in the history of the glass industry that women were called upon to do such work. This move is to disconcert the strikers and if the pickets can be induced to try and get them to quit, the company will set up a howl that the strikers are mobbing women.

Another move on the part of the glass company, which is keeping the strikers guessing, was the serving of eviction notices on the tenants who have joined company.

Mr. Jonas posted a notice yesterday that he would pay higher approximate wages than any glass factory in the country.

The union's pay day Friday was followed by the company's pay day yesterday. All the residents of Minotola are consequently "flush" with money.

Yesterday the glass company hoisted a big American flag to the top of its factory stack, and next Monday the strikers will unfurl a still larger one from a high pole.

A brass band and speeches enthused the strikers yesterday Vice President Doughty said that the union spent about $18,000 to win the strike at Bridgeton two years ago and was ready to expend the same amount again.

It was rumored to-day that the workmen in the Cumberland Glass Manufacturing Company plant at Bridgeton, in which Jonas has an interest, were contemplating a strike, in sympathy with the Minotola strikers.

Repersentatives of all the local glass unions in New Jersey held a convention at Vineland last night to devise plans to help the Minotola strikers.

COLLINSVILLE, ILL. S. L. P. VOTE.

The Party Forging Ahead—Comrades Hard at It.

Collinsville, Ill., April 8.—The official canvas of the recent township election here gives the following vote for the S. L. P. candidates:

Assistant Supervisors—two to elect—Wm. Veal, 58 and Wm. Cox, 70.

For Township Clerk, Joseph Bruka polled 59 votes.

Phillip Veal, for Assessor, 41 votes.

For Collector, Frank Gayer, polled 69 votes.

Socialist Labor Party votes were cast at all of the polling places.

Two years ago the Socialist Labor Farty vote was 18. The comrades are greatly encouraged with the result of the election.

The Vote in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, April 8.—The following is the vote for the S. L. P. candidates in the spring election:

Hans Hillmann, for Mayor	198
William Henke, for City Treasurer	247
John Vierthaler, for Comptroller	290

The Debs-Berger party beat all its previous records, polling for its candidate for Mayor a little over 8,000 votes.

S. L. P. Vote in Hartford.

Hartford, Conn., April 9.—Despite all fakiring on the part of the old parties the S. L. P. held its own and even beyond that. Last year we polled 119, this year we cast 121,—all straight, none others counted.

IN DENVER.

The Fakers There Like the Fakirs Elsewhere.

Denver, Col., April 15.—The 300 union bricklayers of Denver unanimously decided to withdraw from the Building Trades council on account of a dispute with the carpenters over work on the new plant of the Western Chemical Company. They will go it alone in building work, doing the work on the chemical plant and refusing to act in sympathey with the carpenters or any other building trade in Denver. A split in local building trades circles is thus precipitated.

The chemical company had a little of beam and joist laying, and has hired non-nion men to do it. The carpenters protested, and the council having sustained them, all the other building trades were ordered to leave the job. The bricklayers say that the carpenters' work amounts to about $200, while they are by this order deprived of work for forty men for five months, and that about 1,500,000 brick are to be laid. They asked the Carpenters' union to withdraw their objections, but the carpenters refused.

This fight really started some months ago when the bricklayers, through their delegates in the Building Trades council, asked that the bricklayers' council support the bricklayers in their stand in refusing to handle non-union brick. This was a move of the bosses to shut out certain firms. The council gave the men its support. The situation here is the same as elsewhere; the A. F. ofL. is behind all these schemes of the employers.

The woodworkers, T. I. Kidd's graft, submitted certain demands to the bosses. The unio committee had been given full power to act in any way they saw fit. The bosses said they would do nothing about the matter. The committee with full power still has the thing in charge. This full power business is getting to be the thing out here.

WEAVERS EXPELLED.

Charter of Fulton Alliance Revoked for Traitorous Conduct.

THEY ACCEPTED A CRUMB.

Women Denounce Cowardice of Men Who Refused to Obey Strike Order—Those Who Voted to Strike Declare They Will Stand by the Alliance—Peculiar Method of Voting in Which Business Men Participate—Prompt Action on Part of General Officers of the Alliance—The Advance Granted by the Trust.

Fulton, N. Y., April 9.—Last night, W. L. Brower, General Secretary of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, in company with District Organizer, Charles H. Corregan, of District Alliance No. 20, Syracuse, N. Y., attended the meeting of the Fulton weavers, Local Alliance, No. 348. The object of their visit was to explain to the weavers here the condition of the strike in the New England mills of the Woolen Trust, and to order a strike in the local mills.

The meeting was held behind closed doors. A lengthy discussion was held. During the meeting, it was found that a number of the weavers were opposed to the order to strike. The meeting lasted until midnight and no decision was arrived at. Adjournment was taken until 9 o'clock this morning. At the hour appointed, all the union and non-union weavers came out of the mill and assembled in Johnson's Hall. The chairman, on calling the meeting to order, stated that the officers of the Local had considered the strike order and thought that it would be best to take a vote whether they would obey it or not: and to show to the villagers that the proceedings were conducted "fairly," they had decided to appoint a committee of six to canvas the vote. The committee, as appointed, consisted of two weavers, the General Secretary of the S. T. & L. A., and the District Organizer, and two business men, namely the postmaster and a dry goods merchant.

As soon as this was announced, both the General Secretary and the District Organizer, protested, on the ground that this was a matter that interested only the organization; and outsiders had nothing whatever to do with it. Notwithstanding the protest, a motion was made to proceed with the balloting; and the motion was carried unanimously.

Union members voted first. They voted 32 in favor of the strike order and 44 against. The non-union weavers next voted: result 2 to obey strike order, 30 to remain in.

When the vote was announced the women weavers arose and denounced the men for their cowardice.

District Organizer Corregan then addressed the meeting. He read the official order from the General Executive Board of the S. T. & L. A., and at th conclusion of his remarks declared the charter of the Local Alliance revoked. Corregan said that no Local of the Alliance would be allowed to continue within the organization, that refused to assist their Class when called upon to do so. These remarks were received with cheers by those who had voted to strike. Those who voted to strike declared that they still stood by the Alliance, and asked Corregan if he could not give them clear cards to show to their striking fellow weavers that they had done what they could to assist them. Corregan informed them that if they would apply to him at the District headquarters, 14 Meyers Block, Syracuse; he would arrange the matter for them.

The reason for the action taken by the weavers was because Supt. Weeden, on Tuesday, had announced an advance in prices of a cent and a quarter a yard.

STOLE SHOES FOR FATHER.

"My father works hard, and his shoes are all worn at the bottom," said nine-year old Mary Quhl when she was arrested for attempting to steal a pair of men's shoes from the store of Samuel Lustig, at 312 Henderson street, Jersey City.

The girl's home is at 262 Warren street, Jersey City. The proprietor of the store caught her in the act of taking the shoes from a bench where several pairs were displayed. He turned her over to Policeman Lustig, who took her before Judge Hoos in the Gregory Street Court.

The judge looked down at the child's pale, tearful face, her poor patched dress, and then at a sturdy new pair of shoes on her feet.

"Why did you steal a man's shoes?" he asked. "You are wearing a new pair."

"My father gave me these," she sobbed, "and I wanted to give him a pair. He didn't have any money to buy shoes for himself."

She was held for inquiry into her case.

AUGUSTA, GA., WEAVERS.

TAKE WARNING BY FATE OF FALL RIVER STRIKERS.

Organization That Promises You Assistance Has Left Its Own Men In the Lurch—Facts About Secretary Hibbert You Should Consider.

Fall River, Mass., April 9.—I see by the DAILY PEOPLE of April 8, in the report from Augusta, Ga., about the textile strike there the following:

I notice that "Local Unions here have no money and are depending wholly on promised assistance from Fall River, the strike being directed by A. Hibbert, of Fall River, who has never been seen by the strikers. The Augusta strikers have a promise of $2 a week. Fall River people have told them that they can win in ten days as the mills here have large future delivery contracts on hand which must be filled promptly."

Now, let us look at these Fall River people. On January 13, 1902, the Sagamore Mill No. 1 weavers came out on strike against that system known here as the lengthening of cuts without any extra pay, which shut the mill down for eleven weeks. When the agent opened the mill in the face of a general strike, lo and behold! in went the loom-fixers, the slasher tenders and card room help. All of these being members of Local Unions affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America, A. F. of L. A. Hibbert, General Secretary.

The weavers headed by J. Whitehead, Secretary of the Weavers and Treasurer of the United Textile Workers of America, called a meeting of the Sagamore Mill Weavers No. 2 to get them to strike in sympathy with the weavers of the No. 1 Mill, but they voted not to strike. The vote standing 76 against and 11 for. Such was the sympathy of the weavers of Sagamore Mill No. 2 for their fellow weavers of the No. 1 Mill. After the mill had been running two weeks every loom was in operation. When the Sagamore No. 1 Weavers voted to go out on strike they were told that the strike would not last two days as the cloth market was going up; that was on Jan. 10; but the weavers have not got back yet.

After they came out on strike they were advised to stand for a 46-yard cut and they tried to force it on the Sagamore a single corporation. The strikers told the agent if he would grant it they could get the other mills to give it. But a 46-yard cut the Sagamore Company would not grant but they offered a few concessions to the weavers, which the weavers would not accept. Instead they voted to stay out until they got a 46-yard cut.

After they had been out ten weeks a conference was held between the manufacturers' committee and a delegation from the Local Weavers' Union on the standard length of a print cut. But nothing came out of it, unless it was for the Sagamore strikers to drop the 46-yard cut. But all their looms were running, being tended by local scab weavers, and being kept in repair by the loom fixers, members of the Local Fixers' Union whose Secretary is on the Executive Committee of the United Textile Workers of America, A. F. of L., of which A. Hibbert is General Secretary and Whitehead is Treasurer.

After dropping the 46-yard cut the weavers voted to remain on strike until they could get the Sagamore officials to take them back in a body. This the officials would not do, but would hire them as wanted; the result is the strikers are looking for work elsewhere. Mr. Whitehead putting out the statement that there is not a single weaver, member of the Local Weavers Union, in the Sagamore No. 1 Mill. Such is the fate of the Sagamore strikers being scabbed upon by their fellow affiliated members of the United Textile Workers, and after being out three months, they see all the benefits except the 46-yard cut being reaped by scab weavers, aided by every dependent textile worker in the mill, not to mention being refused the sympathy of their fellow weavers of the Sagamore No. 2 Mill who received a benefit by getting a few concessions through the strike of the No. 1 Mill.

Now, why do the United Textile Workers of America, A. F. of L., officers, go down South and order a strike? Why did they not order out its members of the Sagamore No. I Mill to assist the weavers to get their work back again, instead of letting them break their ranks and go in search work to every part of the city.

If the Local Weavers' Union only have a few more strikes to end like this one with not a union weaver working in the mill, with that same mill in full operation, they will have to pull up stakes and go in search of new feeding ground. Now for Mr. A. Hibbert, General Secretary of the United Textile Workers of America, A. F. of L. At a certain conference with the manufacturers' committee, he, Mr. Hibbert, made the statement that he had been caught for a sucker by McKinley. This statement is copied from the Fall River "Daily Globe" (that was after a big Gold Prosperity parade which ended a little while after with a cut down in wages), then we find this same Secretary Hibbert running on the Republican ticket in 1899. Then we find him down in Lawrence and as reported in the Fall River "Daily Globe," of Feb. 14, 1902, this is what he had to say at a meeting there: He told of the benefits derived by the operatives of Fall River as the result of organization. He declared that every labor law in the interest of the Textile Workers had been placed on the statute books by the efforts of the textile workers of that city. He referred to the strike now on in Fall River (meaning the Sagamore Mill) in this connection. He devoted some attention to the Socialist movement. He declared that the strike in Fall River had been on now five weeks and could be conducted for 150 weeks without the strikers asking for outside assistance, whereas the strike in Olneyville which is being conducted by the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, could not exist 24 hours without charity. They say that we are tied to one idea. He asserted "We are tied to nothing. We are going ahead and those who get in the way of the band wagon are going to get hurt." (Fall River "Daily Globe," Feb. 14, 1902.) Thus we find this same A. Hibbert who says he was caught for a sucker by McKinley, in 1896, running on the Republican ticket in 1899, elected General Secretary of the United Textile Workers of America, A. F. of L., with $800 a year in 1901 (An organization which they, the pure and simple labor leaders, claim is the finest scheme that ever entered the mind of an operative), and in 1902 making the statement in Lawrence, Mass., that "We are tied to nothing (who is that WE, Mr. Hibbert), and now, according to the report in THE PEOPLE of April 8, 1902, is conducting a strike of Textile Workers down South, backed by the United Textile Workers of America, A. F. of L. An organization that we of Fall River have only read about in the local papers, up to the present date. A good many of the affiliated members even do not know they are in such an organization as it has never done anything here unless it is to get a lot of free advertising in the papers. But let us hope that the fate of the Southern strikers is not the same as befell the Sagamore No. 1 Mill Weavers in Fall River, Mass.

MALMBERG FUNERAL SERVICES

Socialists do Honor to A Departed Comrade.

The undertaking rooms of Olin & Son, 244 East Thirty-fifth street, were filled at the funeral services of Karl Malmberg.

The services were opened with singing by the Scandinavian Socialist Singing Society, after which Charles G. Teche, who was well acquainted with the deceased, made a short address. Teche said that Malmberg had always done his duty as a Party member. He said that Malmberg's sole regret was that he had not received the fatal blow upon the barricade instead of at the hands of a cowardly murderer.

At the request of Section Allegheny County, Pa., S. L. P., of which section Malmberg had once been a member, Ella Reeve Cohen read the following letter:

Comrades:

We feel that it is utterly impossible to express our grief over the loss we have sustained by the untimely death of our comrade and friend Karl Malmberg.

Ever faithful to his class; militant and unflinching in the performance of his duty; ever uncompromisingly fighting for the principles we hold so dear; always progressive in his actions; never shrinking from the battle for right; thoroughly honest, trustworthy and sincere, we realize that the blow that cut him down in the very bloom of his activity was indeed a sad one to those who are striving for the emancipation of the Working Class from wage slavery.

How plain is to be seen the efforts of the Capitalist Class to stave off the day of our freedom; it stops at nothing to attain its purpose and sets the Working Class of one nationality at the throats of another; it plays religion against religion, creed against creed, color against color.

Thus can we see that his life has been sacrificed on the altar of capitalism.

Let us, therefore, even in our sorrow, renew our efforts and strive with greater zeal for the awakening of the Working Class, to the end, that the day will soon come when freedom shall reign and slavery of all forms shall disappear with the Capitalist Class that breeds it.

May his name be enrolled upon the roll of honor of our martyrs who have been denied the pleasure of seeing the day when the Socialist Republic shall have been proclaimed.

As we work in this school of life, day by day,
Trying to form our life's model from unwilling clay,
'Don't turn from your model,' is all he would say,
In remembrance of its martyrs the S. L.P. will bring our emancipation day.

Ed. Messer
D. M. Sachter.
Wm. J. Eberle.

Daniel De Leon then spoke a few words very feelingly. Referring to Malmberg's last words De Leon said that our dead comrade had truly fallen in the field of battle. He was a victim of the working class struggle for existence under capitalism.

Singing by the Singing Society closed the services.

Floral wreaths were sent by the 19 & 21 A. D., S. L. P., of which body Malmberg was a member and its representative to the General Committee of Section New York. The 28th A. D. also sent a wreath. A committee representing the section was present.

Karl Malmberg was one of the stanchest and most agressive of the militant Socialists, and his loss will be great to the Party. But what he did he did well, and the spirit of what he did, will live after him, because what he did was along the right line, and was well done.

William Cahill, who dealt the blow that resulted in the death of Malmberg has not yet been apprehended by the police.

San Antonio, Texas.

Received by the Texas State Executive Committee for the F. D. Lyon fund to date:

L. Simon, San Antonio, Texas	$1.00
Carl Kuehn, San Antonio, Texas	1.00
Samuel J. Garrison, Orange, Texas	1.00
	3.00
Previously acknowledged	489.88
Total	$ 492.88

Frank Leitner,
Secretary.

MUNICIPAL PLATFORM

And Manifesto of Section Roanoke Socialist Labor Party.

The Socialist Labor Party of Roanoke, Va., in Municipal Convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the National platform of the S. L. P., and indorses its policy on the ecomonic and political field. Acknowledging the self-evident truth that labor, properly exercised, produces all wealth, but that, in adverse proportion, the wealth thus created by the Working Class is appropriated by the Capitalist Class, whereas, on the other hand, the creators of all wealth, the Working Class, are allowed barely enough to eke out a miserable existence.

The result of such conditions is an incessant Class War perpetually carried on between the different classes, with the inevitable result, the overthrow of the economically weak, the Working Class, by the economically strong, the Capitalist Class. In proof of the above assertion, fellow workingmen we ask you to take a retrospective view of the past, beginning with the great A. R. U. strike in Chicago, where the railroad corporations assisted by President Cleveland's troops smashed into fragments the unarmed forces of organized labor for which act on Cleveland's part, Senator Daniels of Va. in the U S. Senate at the time, introduced a resolution of endorsement, from that point let your memory travel downwards over the bloody fields of Homestead, Buffalo, Brooklyn, Hazelton, Wardner, Idaho, etc. You remember the great iron and steel workers' strike, and the machinists' strike of last year (1901). In all of the above named contests between the contending classes on the economic field, the Capitalist Class, the economically strong, did, either by the brutal methods of club, bullet or bayonet, or by the more refined yet more cruel weapon of starvation, or both, force the economically weak, the Working Class, to submit to their imperial will, proving beyond doubt the criminal folly of the Gompers, O'Connels Schaffers, et al policy in leading the rank and file of the labor unions, with their naked fists or hungry stomachs, against the guns and bayonets of the uniformed thugs of Capitalism, the State or Federal troops.

In entering this municipal campaign, we know, that the social ills from which the Working Class suffer, are too deeply rooted to abolish within the limits of any city by itself. That must be the work of the Nation at large. Nevertheless, while we hold constantly in view our ultimate goal, the Nation's Capital, we know that conditions can be improved, and the future degradation of the Working Class checked, if the Working Class is conscious of the fact that it must strike at the right place in order to become master of its own destiny. In view of this, the S. L. P. of Roanoke, Va., submits to their fellow workingmen of this city the following manifesto:

Fellow workingmen of Roanoke, Va.: At this stage of the three card monte game, of which you are the victims, and in which your labor (mis)leaders, the Gompers, O'Connels, Schaffers, Foxes, et al. on the one hand, and their masters, the Hannas, Schwabs, Straus' et al, on the other hand, are the principal players. We feel it to be our duty to remind you of the fact that hitherto you yourselves have been the greatest enemies to your class, and will continue to be so until you awake to the knowledge that "he who would be free himself must strike the blow." In the past you have been asking your enemies, the Capitalist Class, to do the striking for you, in short, you have periodically requested the Capitalist Class to commit financial suicide for your special benefit. And because the streak of insanity in your modern Capitalist Anatomy does not turn in your direction, you have raged and stormed, called them cruel monsters and heaped a dictionary of billingsgate on their devoted heads, only to turn to them again on the next election day and asked them for help. Instead of helping they have invariably hurt you and hurt you bad. When you asked them for bread, they gave you a club, a bullet or a bayonet. Why did your capitalist masters treat you so? Mainly because of the inert cussedness you exclaim! Nay, verily in self defense did they do you dirt. And now to the proof.

There are only two parties to the distribution of wealth created by the labor of the Working Class. The idle Capitalist Class and the toiling millions of wage slaves who produce it. Consequently more wages and shorter hours or both to the Working Class means smaller dividends to the Capitalist Class, on the other hand, lower wages or longer and more intense hours of toil for the Working Class, spells larger dividends to the Capitalists and greater hardships to the workers. Ah, but you say, there is no necessity for the Capitalist to cut wages every time he does so. Yes, there is. And your failure to understand why the Capitalist must not only cut wages, but continue to do so in order that they may exist as a class, is due to the fact that your labor organizations have, for a long time, been under the domination of Mark Hanna's Labor Lieutenants, the Gompers et al; JUDAS ISCARIOTS OF LABOR all of them, who by their vampire cry of no politics in the union, capitalists and laborers, must get closer together, and such like ghoulish mutterings, have fanned you to sleep, while their capitalist masters sucked your life's blood. And thus have they prevented you from disecting in your union meetings the very inmost and intricate machinery of your capitalist system of production in the U. S. and the world. A study of which would have taught you this that the capitalists of our country had long ago burst their national bonds and were now struggling in the world's market for a sale of their surplus product, which they rob from the Working Class. You would have learned also that the world's market was, and is rapidly decreasing in size, a fact plainly demonstrated by the $14,000,000 deficit in our export trade of the year just ended as compared with the previous year, on the other hand the productive forces of those gigantic international competitors is ever on the increase. In a word, fewer markets on one hand, and an ever increase of marketable commodities on the other, forcing our capitalists to cry out continually for cheaper product. They must hold the market or die financially. They must hold the market and ever seek more markets to stave off a panic which spells ruin to many thousands of them and dire suffering and distress to the Working Class, and for these reasons they reduce wages and extend and intensify the hours of labor. And you my fellow workingmen must suffer either way. If they cut your wages, you suffer, and if they do not cut your wages, and as a consequence lose their markets, then they will shut down the factories and again you suffer. Looked at in any light the capitatists, if they must live, must get their living out of the hide of the Working Class. He cannot give up any of his profits, he needs it all to enlarge his factories and keep them up to date in order to successfully withstand the onslaught of competing capitalists. These truths you could have learned by economic discussions at your union meetings, and the knowledge thus gained, would have enabled you to cram down the throats of those fakirs and traitors to the Working Class, the Gompers et al, their blatent lies about the identity interests of the capitalist and the laborer, and would have saved you and your families many tears and heart burnings, the concomitant evils of your protracted strike against BROTHER CAPITALIST, had you studied those great truths, you would, long ago, have risen up in your might, and in righteous indignation, kicked the whole piratical band of fakirs overboard, marched to the ballot-box, and with your vote banished forever this system of ours, whose essential qualities are Capitalism and Wage Slavery, by voting for the only party which represents your class and its interests, the S. L. P.

In a government such as ours, all political power is vested in the hands of the Working Class, who are therfore responsible for the acts of that government, which they put up and hold in position by their votes.

The basis of our government is founded on private property rights, and, as it was stated in Congress some years ago, 95 per cent. of all revenue collected by our government is spent in protecting property. You can plainly see that there is a very little left to protect the lives of the propertyless Working Class.

The fundamental law you pronounce correct and just on every election day when you vote into office the Democratic or Republican representatives of the property owning Capitalist Class. Therefore what sheer folly on your part, workingmen, to seriously object to the capitalists when they use the power you gave them to crush your strikes against the right you gave them to their private property when the capitalists use the military arm of the government, you gave them, to protect their property against damage by strikers, they but enforce the law your vote made legal.

In enforcing that law, President Cleveland sent U. S. troops to Chicago, Gov. Paterson of Pa., sent troops to Homestead, Gov. Flower of N. Y., to Buffalo, Sheriff Martin to Hazelton. Gov. Steunenberg built and confined the striking miners in the Bull Pen at Wardner, Idaho, and Gov. Montague of Va., sent troops to Norfolk. Yes he did, notwithstanding the statement made by him in the Academy of Music here last fall, when he said that when it came to a question of stocks and bonds on the one hand and flesh and blood on the other, you would always find him on the side of flesh and blood. Yes, he stood where the Socialists last fall told you he would stand, in defense of corporate interests and with his foot on the neck of organized labor. And yet he is not to blame, he but carried out the law protecting the private property of the Street Railway corporation, and you would say by your votes that it is a just law. The Socialists have told you in the past, do so now, and will continue to dig it into your ears, until you wake up, that it will be ever thus with you until the laws, which give to dead property a precedence over the brain and brawn which created it, have been abolished, and man becomes master of his own destiny by owning and controlling the wealth his labor power creates.

Fellow workingmen, waste not your time in railings against the individual whom you elect to office perodically, they are but the helpless puppets of the law. If by enforcing those laws they may do you mean, remember that they are but obeying the mandates of you and your forebearers.

Put on your thinking caps, consider for a moment which is greater, the laws or the people who make them. How can the capitalist class safely riot in luxury on the billions of wealth annually created by the Working Class. Simply because by the laws, your votes sanction, it legally belongs to them.

All the wealth of the U. S. and the world for that part, can become the property of those who create it, the Working Class, but only by another legal enactment. Abrogating the present of private right to what ought to be public property, the tools of production and distribution. Land and machinery.

Kings rule by divine right and a legal enactment made the colonies the property of the English crown.

These colonies are, and of right ought to be free, and a legal enactment made them the property of the people.

Fellow workingmen, on election day you have the power, if you will use it, to decide whether you will longer continue to be the wage slave attachment to the machines of your master, or free men, owning and operating and enjoying to your hearts content the vast abundance wealth which you by your brain and energy annually create. Why will you be content to continually gnaw at the most bare, and rapidly growing barer bone, which your masters throw at you in the form of wages. While you allow them to use the bulk of the wealth in breeding diseases and crime, and in purchasing barren foreign titles for their pampered daughters while your wives and daughters must be satisfied with, in many stances, cheap calicos and shoddy. If you desire a continuation of the present and worse conditions for your class, then keep on voting the Democratic or Republican party ticket they do not propose to ameliorate your conditions in the workshops or factories. These representatives simply ask you to help them up to the Municipal, State or National pie counter. If, on the other hand, you feel the wrongs done you and your class in the past crowding your memory, if the blood of your martyred brothers, slain in their blind struggle against capitalist tyranny, on the fields of Homestead, Hazelton, Wardner and many other places. If their blood, thus ruthlessly shed, cry from the earth to you for justice against the system of whose cruelty they were the hapless victims. In a word, if you are class-conscious, then rise up and at every opportunity strike a blow for freedom by casting your ballot for the candidates of the only party which stands for your class interests, the S. L. P., which will firmly stand guard over your interests until the final goal is reached, and the banner of the emancipated working class floats proudly from the dome of the Nations capitol. Sic Semper Tyrannus.

Appended are the names of our Municipal candidates.

MAYOR
I. A. Dunkelberger.
CITY COUNCIL
1st Ward—W. T. Welsh—K.A. Grandstaff.
3d Ward—H. A. Tate—Frank Shull.
4th Ward—J. P. Goodman—A.E.Fairweather

MALMBERG'S LAST MESSAGE

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The enclosed little story is a translation of one written by my brother, Karl Malmberg, for "Arbetaren." I translated it while here in New York on my sad errand from my Minneapolis home. It was my intention to read it at his bier last night, and let him thus give his last message about Capitalism to his comrades. But I am not the stoic I thought I was and broke down at the last moment. Please print it in the DAILY and the WEEKLY PEOPLE. I think it is well worth a place. He called it "Wage Slaves" originally, but in memory of him I will name it "Victims of Capitalism."

OLIVE MALMBERG JOHNSON.
New York, April 11.

WAGE SLAVES.

Victims of Capitalism.

The machines rattled and made a deafening noise. It buzzed and hissed in the belts, all sounds imaginable, mixed into one tremendous, defeaning, irritable shirk and roar. The air in the large room in the factory was thick with dust of every kind. Dust went along with every breath; it was dust that laid heavy on the lungs, dust that made breathing painful, dust that poisoned the blood, dust that killed.

By the machines stood the wage slaves, with bent backs and staring eyes, their hands on cranks and levers. The machines went with lightning speed, cranks turned, levers rose and fell, and the machines turned out the wealth, of which the wage slaves received but a small portion, while their masters kept the lion's part. Every nerve of the workers was strained—it had to be, for at the least carelessness the machines with their iron grip might get hold of a man and in such cases it was good luck to get away with nothing worse than a crushed hand.

In the foreman's office stood a box with bandages, which not long before had been painted in some light color, with a red cross on the cover; but the men had to rush to it so often and open it was their dirty fingers that now it was almost black—cross and all.

Not many words were exchanged between these miserable workers, because, even though men and machines were packed very close together, it was almost impossible to send a sound through the clamor to the nearest man; and to leave the machines, even for a minute or two, meant deprivation, for the piece work was already brought down to a point where it did not allow a minute's stop. The slaves had but two alternatives: work to death or starve to death.

Of course, these workingmen had a union When they had looked despairingly about for some help in their deplorable condition, they had listened to the advice "Organize, boys, organize"—and organize they did, but from a wrong standpoint. They were organized to establish "friendly relations between themselves and their masters; they were organized on the principle that the workers in one room had different interests from the workers in the next; that the workingmen at one machine did not have interests in any way identical with those who labored on another kind of machine; and that there was nothing in the world that could unite their interests with that of workingmen in any other part of the city, state or nation.

The superintendent of the shop was to celebrate his birthday. That was nothing new, as he did it once every year; but this was to be the fiftieth. The bosses decided, that as he always had been a good master—for them—and as he always was pleased when they had ordered a cut in the price of the work, he ought to have a present, so they got out a list which they took around to the workmen in the shop.

The list went from man to man, and one after the other signed away a part of his already small wage. Of course that was the way to establish "friendly relations" with the man whom they hated as only a good slave driver can be hated. More than one closed his teeth together and muttered an oath while he wrote—but he DID write, because he knew that the foreman who took the list around had the power to fire him without any cause whatever, and furthermore, there at the head of the list stood the name of the president of his union, and of course his example had to be followed.

But there was one man who said a prompt and certain NO. That was a workingman with dark sparkling eyes and a strong characteristic face, who had worked in the place only a few weeks, but, however, had already been taken notice of by the rest. The leaders of the union feared him and kept out of his way, as he was ready to show proof upon proof why the kind of organization which they favored, hopelessly and helplessly led the workers from defeat to defeat, and that it was a benefit to those only, who, like themselves, had climbed or tried to climb upon the backs of the workingmen as leaders at large salaries. However, during the meal hours the men used to gather around this man, and with the greatest wonder and surprise listen while he urged them to class-conscious action. They listened eagerly while he showed them they had interests identical with those of the entire wage working class, and how these interests were diametrically opposed to those of their capitalist masters.

He spoke eloquently of a political party, the Socialist Labor Party, that organized the working class according to such principles, and he told of an economic organization, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, that was built upon the same foundation, and with sure pace was digging the grave of the kind of union to which they belonged.

At first they scarcely knew whether to consider him a friend or an enemy; all that he said was so strangely new; but what most surprised them was that he was always ready to prove every assertion, ready to crush every objection.

Day by day the slaves listened to him more and more attentively, while their leaders, who never dared to enter into discussion with the man, explained, behind his back, that he was hired by the capitalists to destroy their excellent union, which had done them so much good. However, when these leaders got together by themselves, they looked anxiously at each other, but hoped that the man would be discharged—such a breeder of discontent would soon make himself impossible.

The next day after the circulation of the petition, a piercing cry of terror rang through the deafening noise in the shop, and like an echo it was resounded by hundreds of voices. The machinery was stopped, and all rushed to the upper end of the room where a bloody ragged mass was hanging on a shaft near the ceiling. It was one of the workingmen who had been caught in a belt and been hurled to a sure and sudden death. Ladders were brought, and after some trouble the tattered, unrecognizable remains were loosened and gently taken down. There was scarcely a bone that was not broken, scarcely a square inch of the whole body upon which there was not a cut or bruise. He was laid upon a stretcher, and four men carried him down the steps.

The horrified fellow workers stood in terrified silence around the place of the accident. Suddenly the young black-eyed man jumped upon a box among the crowd, and said with a clear and steady voice:

"Again has one of us been murdered by that class, to one of whose representatives you yesterday were willing to give a present. Yesterday you acted like cowards, act to-day like men, and come together to-night when you are paid and decide to hold back what you promised on the bosses' begging list. Give that instead to the widow and the little ones of the murdered man."

The slaves stood dumb with surprise; but at that moment the machinery started again and the foreman advanced towards them and ordered them immediately to return to their places. There was a few minutes conference in the office, and soon the foreman came to the young Socialist with the information that his services were no longer needed. He packed his things together, and said in passing, to the nearest man, that, however slavish and misled the working people now are, the day shall yet come when they will see their position clearly, and then they will throw off their backs their false leaders as well as their capitalist masters. Then he went to find another master to whom to sell his labor power and other fellow slaves to whom to point out the road to freedom.

There were birthday festivities in the superintendent's palace. Among the many presents was also an elegant silver service "From Thankful Workingmen." All the workers in the factory had given towards it but one—he was discharged. All that had promised had paid except the one whose tattered remains now laid in Potter's field, while his wife and three little ones were starving.

INTELLECTUAL CONTORTION.

Harriman and Crosby Give an Exhibition of It Under Standard Oil Auspices

An affair which was advrtised as a debate on "Socialism vs. Single Tax," was held at Cooper Union, last night, under the auspices of the People's Institute, which is maintained by New York capitalists, especially those of the Standard Oil group, for the purpose of running the revolutionary spirit into the ground.

Two experts in the art of intellectual contortion, Job Harrimann and John L. Crosby performed the feat of lauding each other instead of telling the difference between the two theories.

Job Harrimann, who took the stage first, had with him a single tax terminology, having left his "socialist" ones at home. He called the capitalist class "industrial lords and captains of industry,"and tried to prove by excerpts from George's "Progress and Poverty" that Single-tax meant social ownership of the land; failing thereby to show that Single-tax is a fiscal measure for the expropriation of the so-called "unearned increment" or economic rent, which leaves the title to land unchanged.

Crosby followed the cue given by his friend "Job," as he called him and told the audience that he was glad to debate out the subject of "Socialism" vs. Single-tax before such "an intelligent audience." "I am a socialist," he exclaimed, "as long as it is not artificial. Public ownership of public utilities is the real thing, as I believe certain functions ought to be undertaken by the State, a thing perfectly in accord with the Single-Tax. God and nature created land values, therefore humanity at large should be beautified by them and not one class." He then tried to show by quotations from Carl Marx that private ownership in land was the basis of all exploitation and degradation. "Take this basis away and the present order must collapse." He did not show, however, how the single tax would restore the land to the people. At the end of the debate, the director Prof. Charles Sprague Smith, brought both debaters forard and caused them to shake hands, and then the audience went home, feeling that they had attended a good talking match.

Report of the Socialist Labor Club of Brooklyn.

A general meeting of the S. L. C., held Sunday, April 13, at 3 P. M. at Headquarters, 813 Park avenue, Brooklyn. Chairman, John F. Martin. Ten new members were admitted. Income from the 1st to the 5th of April, $48.12. Expenses, $16.40. Decided to purchase a piano for the S. L. C., and a committee elected for that purpose.

The House Committee arranged an affair for the benefit of the S. L. C., which will take place Sunday, April 27th; said action has been endorsed.

I. Rapp,
Recording Secretary.

Trades' & Societies' Directory

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Sections, meets every Sunday, 10 A. M., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets every third Saturday at 8 P. M., at 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. Secretary, George P. Herrschaft, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 P. M., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary Ed. McCormack.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 P. M., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets scond Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets second and fouth Sunday of month at 10 o'clock A. M., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets first and third Sunday of month, at St. Louis Hall, 443 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 P. M., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P. Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 P. M., 107½ North Main street. PEOPLE agent, L. C. Holler, 205½ South Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 P. M., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, Westville Branch meets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO. S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOMERVILLE, S. L. P., 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

BUFALO, N. Y., Section Erie County, S. L. P., meets first and third Saturday, 8 P. M., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. Everybody welcome.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 P. M., at headquarters, 119 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Public educational meetings held by Section Chicago, S. L.P., every Sunday, 3 p.m., at Madison sts. Opera House bldg., 83 E. Madison st. Able speakers will address the meetings on most important subjects. Every comrade, sympathizer and reader of THE PEOPLE should attend; bring your friends. Questions invited; free discussion. Admission free. M. C. Hiltner, Organizer.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Sewerage System the Only Thing Generally Owned.

In its current issue the Engineering News presents tables showing the extent to which the cities of the United States own their "public utilities." From these it appears that, taking the country as a whole, nearly every municipality owns it own sewerage system, over half own their public water supply, one-eighth or more own electric-lighting plants. Very few places own gas works, only one city owns and operates a street railway system, and not a single municipal telephone exchange is reported. There are, however, some municipal telephone fire-alarm and possibly police telegraph systems. Of the less common municipal services, a few cities own ferries, and a few others own conduits for underground wires, but none own commercial central heating stations.

Omitting sewerage systems, water works and electric lights are the only classes of service in which municipal ownership has been adopted to any considerable extent. The number and age of municipal gas plants, however, places municipal ownership in this field beyond the experimental stage. Municipal ferries also, though few in number, have been in existence for a number of years.

Municipal electric-lighting plants are few and far between in the larger cities of the country, and increase rapidly in relation to private plants as the places diminish in size. The distribution of the municpal gas plants among the various groups of population is fairly uniform, although here also the majority of the works are in the smaller towns. It may be added that all the private sewerage companies are in places of less than 30,000 inhabitants, and all but two in places of less than 13,000, while for water works it is notable that eight of the ten and forty of the fifty largest cities of the country own their own water-works plants.

Union to Sue Mills.

Columbia, S. C., April 11.—As the result of a mass meeting of the operatives of the South Carolina mills included in the Augusta lock-out a committee went to Aiken to-day to engage counsel to proceed against the mill owners under the Anti-Trust law recently passed by the Legislature.

In the absence of the attorney the operatives wished to employ, they did nothing, but expect to secure his serivces to-morrow. The operatives contend that the mills have formed a combine and are attempting to starve them out.

TO SMASH THE UNION.

THAT IS PURPOSE OF BITUMINOUS COAL OPERATORS.

Mines Shut Down and Strikers Are Being Evicted From Company Shanties—Company Stores Closed Down and Clerks Dismissed.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 9.—The "Post" says:

"A remarkable development in the coal miners' strike in the central district fields has taken place during the past few days. It is learned from official sources that the strike of the miners there, and particularly those who were employed by the Rochester and Pittsburg Coal Company, has determined the coal company upon drastic measures for stamping out all unionism in its section. The Rochester & Pittsburg Company operates three mines, the Walton, Adrian and Florence. All are near Punxsutawney, and upon them depend fully 10,000 men for employment. Of this number 6,000 are the regular miners. The rest are filling other occupations.

"After vainly endeavoring to get an agreement satisfactory to the officers of the company and finally despairing of it orders were given to close down the mines. This order means the absolute idleness of the properties of the company for at least all of the present summer. It will leave the miners without work, whether they would work or not, and wil seriously affect business in Punxsutawney.

"The first step taken was to issue the notice to the miners occupying houses owned by the company to remove from them. The first of these ejectment notices were served last Thursday and were to miners who had been among the leaders of the strike. All of the others are to have similar notices served upon them during the present week and, with their families, will be compelled to move. In addition to this the company's stores have been practically closed down and the clerks dismissed.

"It was announced to the men that the company would not open the mines again until next fall. In the meantime miners and all employees could look elsewhere for work. When the company was ready to begin again, it was said, they would hire non-union men only and would not recognize any scale or agreement of the United Mine Workers."

Wilkes-Barre, April 9.—The executive committee of the United Mine Workers met here yesterday and decided that there was no immediate prospect of settling the eight months' strike of the Maltby colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, recent negotiations having been futile. Six hundred men are idle there. An effort will be made to effect a settlement of the strike at the Avondale, Pettebone and Woodward collieries, six weeks on strike, and negotiations will be reopened with the officials. Two thousand five hundred men are idle.

The board members left this evening for Bernice to make an effort to settle the strike of 700 men there which has been on for 13 months.

Salt Lake, April 9.—A Mackay, Ida, dispatch announces that the Miners' Union has called out all the miners and other workmen employed by the White Knob Company—1,000 men.

Indianapolis, April 9.—The trouble in the block coal fields of this State, where 2,500 men are on strike, was called to the attention of the National Executive Board of the United Mine Workers' Association yesterday. Another effort will be made to effect a reconciliation.

Big Vote Against Returning.

Dubois, Pa., April 15.—At a mass meeting held by the striking miners at Punxsutawney this morning the agreement made yesterday between General Manager Robinson and the national and district officers of the United Mine Workers was ratified. The vote was 837 to 526 to return to work.

Bicycle Pickets for Strike.

Vineland, April 15.—By the incessant vigil of their bicycle pickets around the besieged little town of Minotola, the 400 glass strikers have so far succeeded in preventing additional non-union workmen from entering the Jones plant. But a surprise is said to be in store for them, and the strikers are on the alert. The union has heard that the glass company expects a car load of new workmen on the night train. If an attempt is made to smuggle the men into the works it is thought a serious clash will occur.

The strikers say that they are not allowed by special police to enter the village church Sunday unless they remove their union badges from their breasts, but Mr. Jones declared he issued no such order regarding the regulation of the church.

The filling of striker's places by Italian women and the application of many girls from a nearby Italian settlement to labor in the glass shop is a new feature in strikes that is puzzling the union. The strikers to-day profusely decorated their tents with flags, and are playing baseball on grounds laid out for the summer adjoining their tent.

The company has decided to erect a new oil furnace.

Bridgeton, April 15.—The union glass workers appear to be steadily gaining on the More-Jones Glass Company, and have succeeded in persuading all but ten workers to leave the non-union works.

President Dennis Hayes has given George Brannin authority to adjust the differences by a conference with Manager Richard More. So far Mr. More has ignored all requests for a compromise.

To Control Boston Milk Supply.

Boston, April 15.—A $5,000,000 corporation will take control of the local distribution of milk next Autumn.

TWO PAGES FROM ROMAN HISTORY.

(Continued from page 1.)

Patricians, the other Order was the Plebeians.

PATRICIANS.

The patricians can be easily defined. They were the clan nobility of Rome; they were the descendents of the old houses, of which there were few in comparison to the rest of the population. Although some of the patrician houses had declined in property, the patricians were, as a whole, large property holders, both in land and money; being a nobility, the patricians were the political rulers.

PLEBEIANS.

The word plebeians is harder to define, and here is where the interest of the subject begins to centre. Huxley somewhere lays to the door of Milton the unscientific conception of creation that is popular to-day. He claims that the beauty of the rythm of a certain passage in Paradise Lost, and the majesty of its language, has popularized an error that civilization has long since discarded. And so may we charge Shakespeare with being responsible for the popular misconception there is with regard to the word "Plebeians." In one of Shakespeare's great tragedies, "Coriolanus," there occurs a certain passage, in fact the play almost opens with the passage. In the very first act, a crowd of rioting Roman citizens are introduced, and one of them, addressing the mob, says: (reading)

"We are accounted poor citizens; the patricians good. What authority surfeits on, would relieve us: if they would yield us but the superfluity, while it were wholesome, we might guess they relieved us humanely; but they think we are too dear: the leanness that afflicts us, the object of our misery, is as an inventory to particularize their abundance; our sufferance is a gain to them. Let us revenge this with our pikes, ere we become rakes: for the gods know I speak this in hunger for bread, not in thirst for revenge."

Owing, I think, very extensively to this remarkable presentation, the popular conception of the plebian order is that that element was made up of the poor of the workingmen of Rome; and that conception you will find cultivated even in the school-books on history. Here and there something leaks through to indicate that there were rich plebeians, but the point is never made that the term "plebeian" in Rome did not designate people effected like this plebeian that Shakespeare puts in the front of his play of Coriolanus. The term plebeian meant in the Roman language, the "multitude." It was a term used in contradistinction to the few, the patricians. In other words, it was the antithesis of oligarchy, the patricians being the few, the plebeians being the many. It was not an economic distinction.

Indeed, there was no such economic line of cleavage between "patricians" and "plebians." There were rich men, in land and money, among the plebeians, probably more of them than among the patricians. The difference between the two sets—patricians and rich plebeians, lay in this: a patrician who lost his property did not, therefore, lose caste: artificial social corks kept him in his patrician rank and the political attributes of his clan-nobility, with the aid of which he might again attain economic power: on the contrary with the rich plebeian, the loss of his property carried with it the loss of the only power he had,—economic power. So absolutely of the same economic class was a considerable portion of the plebeian order with the patricians, that rich plebeians and patricians shared together the spoils that their economic power conferred upon them.

CLASS LINES.

Again using modern parlance, the plebs, the multitude, fell into three economic classes: the "bourgeois" or large property-holding plebeian: the "middle class" plebeian; and the "proletarian" plebeian, this last forming the majority of all, a working class, stript of all property, and forced to hire themselves out for a living. So that, in point of economic, or class distinctions, the Roman commonwealth was divided, not between "patricians" and "plebeians," but the class line of cleavage ran between patricians and "bourgeois" plebeians, on the one hand, and "proletarian" plebeians, on the other, with a "middle class" plebs in between. Patrcians and "bourgeois" plebeians, holding the economic power, or means of exploitation, jointly wielded their power: the "proletarian" plebs were exploited, the "middle class" plebs were up-rooted,—very much in the way the process goes on to-day.

Now, what was the means of exploitation? It was not machinery. Machinery, as we understand the thing, did not then exist. The means of exploitation bore, all the same, close resemblance with the modern means. Already then the law of exchange value was bound to affect things. The same as to-day the man who works with a large factory has a power over the man who works with only a small factory, and can smoke him out, and throw him into the class of the proletariat, so likewise then the man who held large farms could produce so much more plentifully, could produce with so much more economy, that the middle class landholder could not hold his own, and was proletarianized. It goes without saying that the power of economic tyranny that manifested itself in the uprooting of the small holders, or middle class, had a direct manifestation in the direct exploitation of the workingman, and rendered the position, at first of the agricultural and subsequently of the urban proletariat, all the harder to bear. The specific sources of the increasing economic tyranny and exploitation, which manifested themselves in the Roman State were the following:

SOURCES OF ECONOMIC TYRANNY AND EXPLOITATION.

Rome was almast always engaged in war. As a rule she won. The immediate result of the victories of Rome was the enlargement, not of the Roman territory merely, but of the estates of the large landlords. The territory of the conquered nation in Italy was partitioned among the conquerors. Theoretically, the allotments were to be equal among all. In point of fact the large landlords, patrician and bourgeois plebs, grabbed the bulk; the middle class was allowed a sop; the proletarians were left out in the cold. The larger the estates grew, all the more precarious became the existence of the middle class.

Again, after making the allotments, a portion of the conquered territory was always left undivided. It was reserved for the "public domain," a "common," so to say. On that public domain the whole people, theoretically, were allowed to graze their cattle. In point of fact, the large property-holders, patrician and bourgeois plebs, virtually appropriated these public domains for their own herds. Under the guise of a usufruct, for which they paid the government a rental that was nominal, and that often was not paid at all, they kept the public domain in perpetuity,—to the still greater injury of the middle class, and, in some instances, even of proletarians.

Again, in the extensively commercially developed Rome, money was a staple of prime need. The patricians and bourgeois plebs were not landlords only —the "Single-Tax" gets knocked out in Rome at the very start (laughter)—they were also money-lenders, usurious money-lenders. The hard-pushed middle class farmer readily found a patrician or bourgeois plebeian money-lender waiting to "help him out." The result was his expropriation.

Again, in the instinctive hankering of their class after the property of the small holders, the Roman large property-holders speedily descried in taxation a prime means to their end. In this manoeuvre the Roman large property-holders gave points to the Dutch Pensionary De Witt, points that he did not fail to take 2,000 years later. The community of interest between patrician and bourgeois plebs drew them into close alliance. The patricians laid on the taxes: patricians and bourgeois plebs shifted them deftly over to the shoulders of the small holders, and thus directly urged on the wholesale sweeping away of the middle class, and reducing it to proletarians.

There was a fifth source of economic oppression, which does not manifest itself at the very start, but that grew, and grew, and became a crying evil, bearing directly upon the proletariat. It was chattel slavery. Along with the territories that Rome appropriated from the nations that she overcame, she appropriated their people too. Thus an ever-increasing horde of slaves swelled the Roman labor-market, raising there a question suggestive of that of "prison-labor" to-day. The middle class had no means to invest in the slave-market, or occasion to use the slave. Patricians and bourgeois plebs were the investors. Slaves in such abundance was cheaper than free labor. They were bought cheap, treated worse than cattle, worked for all they were worth, and, when exhausted, cast off to die like the dogs. The page of slavery in Rome is the darkest in the whole history of chattel slavery. The hordes of slaves threw the proletariat on the streets and highways.

Finding it hard to compete with the large landlords owing to the smallness of its own farms and its exclusion from the public domain, compelled to yield to the large property-holders large shares of its own product through the usurious rates of interest extorted from it, and staggering withal under the burden of taxation, the middle class plebeians grew desperate; in even step, their ranks swelling by the accessions of the smoked-out middle class, and their labor rendered still more valueless by the gradual substitution of slaves, the proletarian plebeians became restive.

Thus stood things at the opening of the period of Roman history under consideration—about 500 B. C. An economic struggle; a struggle for economic redress; a struggle—as this plebeian in Shakespeare's "Coriolanus" puts it—"in hunger for bread," and to ward off "being made rakes," in short, Class Struggle, however incipient, yet well marked, was on in that Roman commonwealth. The line of class-cleavage; it should seem, showed itself distinct enough to be perceived. Was it perceived? No. Why? We shall see. And, seeing, we shall also see the dire results of the oversight.

(To be continued.)

FILIPINOS AS WORKMEN.

General MacArthur Believes They Will Make Good Artisans.

Washington, April 11.—In his testimony to-day before the Senate committee on the Philippines, Gen. MacArthur, discussing the efficiency of Filipino labor, said there were about 400 natives emloyed in a certain corral in Manila and that for this work they received $15 in gold per month, while Americans received $40.

The Filipinos were, he said, quite efficient in this work, and while this pay was much less than that of the Americans, it was so much more than they had been in the habit of receiving that they were spurred to extra effort. He believed that the natives would be equal to the task of cultivating the agricultural lands if sufficiently paid for their services.

Gen. MacArthur said there were few factories in the islands, but that he believed the Filipinos were capable of development as artisans. "They are successful," he said, "wherever deftness of touch is necessary. "They are of artistic temperament and will take high rank as artists. There is no question of the power of the Filipinos as a people to reach a high standard of development in any direction."

The witness detailed the situation at Manila when he arrived there in July, 1898. He said that at that time the natives were beseiging the Spaniards in the city in connection with a few American troops. The Filipinos evidently looked upon the Americans in the light of deliverers. There had not, however, been voluntary co-operation with the Filipinos on the part of the Americans and no subordinate officer had a right to commit Gen. Merritt to such co-operation.

To Abolish Brakemen.

Boston, April 15.—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. will reduce the number of breakmen on freight trains over the entire system. This decrease is made possible by the use of air brakes on freight trains.

......NEWS FROM......
THE FIELD OF LABOR

Encouraging Labor News.

The news from the Field of Labor for the week ending Saturday, April 12th, had features about it encouraging to the class-conscious worker. First and foremost among these features was the prominence attained by the S. T. & L. A. in two large strikes. A prominence that cannot fail to be productive of good results to class-conscious Socialism, since it is attained by a strict adherence to the doctrine of the class struggle and an open-eyed recognition of the dirty work performed by the labor fakir in the interests of the capitalist class in that struggle.

We refer to the strikes of the weavers against the two-loom system in New England, Rhode Islanad, principally, and the electric linemen at Pittsburg, Pa. In the New England strike, the weavers, infused and actuated by the spirit of the S. T. & L. A., have contemptuously spurned the offer of "arbitration" made by Marcus Marks, President of the National Association of Clothiers, in behalf of the Civic Federation; saying that they did not care to be sold out as the Boston teamsters and others had been sold out by the Civic Federation. They pointed out that all their efforts at a direct settlement with the Woolen Trust had been spurned. Under the circumstances the proffer of Marks was all the more suspicious.

The weavers have also stood out firmly against the machinations of Labor-fakir White, who, through an alleged boycott, supposedly inspired by the weavers, sought to take the strike out of the strikers' hands and end it in the interests of the Woolen Trust and his employers, Hanna and Marks. Likewise have they turned down clergymen, lawyers, professional and business men who have tendered their "good offices," stating that they did not care to have their interests looked after by men who knew nothing and cared less about them—who would sacrifice the strikers' interests in order to end a situation which was becoming detrimental to their own. The strikers preferred to handle their own affairs in their own way and in their own interests. Self-reliant, understanding the confusing and demoralizing effects of "intervention" they declared their preference to treat with their exploiters face to face. A strike conducted in such a manner cannot but fail to accentuate the class struggle. Issues are not blurred, but accentuated. The workmen is brought to a realization that in himself, and in himself alone lies the source from whence his victory and his emancipation must come: that to trust to others is to be deceived and betrayed, and if there is to be a settlement of the labor problem must be made with the capitalist class direct and not through its politically bought labor-fakirs, its pensioned and subsidized clergy, lawyers, hangers-on and menials of all kinds and character.

It was this same spirit that made its influence felt in the electric linemen's strike at Pittsburg. There, through the work of the members of Local Alliance 189, who are out with the strikers, the latter refused to permit the District President of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, to settle the strike with the telephone and telepraph companies. They declined to entrust their affairs to one man, preferring to settle the strike through their own executive board of nine members. They, further, applauded the advice of an S. T. & L. A. speaker, who told them to keep their eyes on their leaders.

Apart from these actions, which give the S. T. & L. A. the prominence it deserves in the labor news of the week mentioned, those of the Hod Carriers and Laborers' Union, No. 4, of Chicago, are worthy of mention. This organization broke from the control of its officers and voted to declare a strike against an agreement which the officers of the union had signed with the bosses.

It is to be hoped that such events as those referred to above will be reported with greater frequency in the future. The working class will not be able to progress until it has shaken off the labor-fakir incubus and rejected the treacherous intermeddling of interested persons. Labor's emancipation can only come through itself.

All hail then to the S. T. & L. A., which is so prominently leading the way toward this much desired goal.

A boy was killed by an automobile on Tenth avenue Monday. This makes the twelfth reported automobile accident in this borough in the last ten days. Two have proven fatal, and of the others some will result in permanent injury. There is no outcry in the papers against those running automobiles. There are no descriptions of infuriated crowds chasing them and demanding their blood. There are no burning editorials telling what a menace they are to life, and how their wages ought to be cut down. These are reserved for the overworked and underpaid motorman who is unfortunate enough to have an accident. There are a thousand cars in operation to the automobile, and the automobile is running up a startling total of accidents. There is a difference between the owner of an automobile flying around in search of fun, breaking the laws, and incidentally killing and maiming, and a motorman who is driven to seize every moment of time because if he does not he may lose his job. This the capitalist press is quick to comprehend. The automobilist is a "gentleman" and the motorman is not. The little wilful murders of the former must be overlooked, and the accidents that befall the latter because of the rules that compel him to make time, must be reckoned against him because he belongs to the dissatisfied class.

SUBWAY WORKERS.

ACCIDENTS AMONG THEM AN HOURLY OCCURRANCE.

The Water And Bad Atmosphere In The Trenches A Prolific Source Of Sickness—Small Pay For Risking Life—Many After The Jobs.

Yesterday Patrick Moynahan, of 1563 Second avenue, was brought from the subway trench at 31st street and Fourth avenue with his right hand crushed. An iron girder had fallen on it, tearing the flesh and breaking several of the bones. The wounds were dressed by a doctor in attendance and the man was sent home.

On inquiry it was learned that accidents occur every day. They range from asphixiation to minor cuts and bruises. The work brings the men in contact with various gas pipes, with chambers filled with an accumulation of sewer gas, with the exudations from the ground, and with the dozen and one noxious things against which they must fight at all times. Men are constantly being overcome, and since the work started there have been not a few fatalities.

Still another source of trouble lies in the fact that the men are exposed to the most unhealthy and damp atmosphere. No matter how pleasant the day may be, no matter how warmly the sun may shine, it is damp and dreary in the trench. Often it is like working in a pouring rain, and the rubber boots and the heavy clothing worn are no protection. Frequently the men work in water to the knees, and with water from springs and leaks flowing on them in streams. This work lays the sure foundation of incurable and violent cases of chronic rheumatism. After a few weeks of the work there is many a man who goes home to find that he is caught, and that his arms and legs seem tied in hard and painful knots, and whose back feels as though it contained a red hot stove.

The accidents from falling boards, stones, iron material, and instruments are so common and numerous that little notice is taken of them, and no record is kept. The men on the rock excavation are almost certain, sooner or later, to be injured either by the explosives or by falling rocks. Hands, legs and fingers are crushed; eyes are injured, and cut, sprains and bruises are frequent. It is natural that the rock excavation should be the worst and should show highest number of accidents. Larger ones like the explosion in which 11 persons lost their lives are avoided daily only by the utmost watchfulness. Quantities of dynamite must be kept accessable, and its handling and use require skill and judgement.

Some of the men who handle it all day and every day get as little as $1.75 a day, though they take their lives in their hand every time they touch the giant explosive, and the lives of countless thousands depend on their care and faithfulness.

The soft earth miners are not without their perils from falling and flying objects. The shoring of the cut is very carefully done, so there is comparatively little danger from the earth falling. But a stone may roll out at any time, a piece of planking may tumble from its place, or a pick, shovel, a crowbar, or a drill may tumble from its position and inflict injury. The thing that most frequently causes trouble is the stuff that falls from the buckets into the trench. A very small stone dropping from the height of thirty or forty feet can cause painful and sometimes serious injury.

The number of accidents to persons working will amount to an average of about twenty a day. They are of all kinds and all degrees. Some of the men come back within an hour. Some of them never can come back. It is impossible to make any computation on the number stricken with disease through the work, but is is large enough to be a matter for comment among those acquainted with it, and for rather sorrowful jests on the part of the men themselves.

The waiting list on the subway is enormous. There are a dozen men ready to step in and take each job. The pay is not large, and the conditions are horrible, but the demand for work and work under any conditions is so great that were the conditions worse and were the pay less there would still be too few jobs to satisfy those who wished to get them. Every day there are hundreds of idle and anxious men who look with envious eye on lucky slave in the trench. The work means sickness, bruises, possibly permanent injury, and it may be death itself, but it is a way to get bread and butter, and there are hungry ones at home in need of bread and butter, and any risk is not too great, any work is not too hard to satisfy the wants of wives and little ones.

Weavers Locked Out.

Paterson, April 15.—One hundred ribbon weavers employed by the Helvetia Silk Company found the doors of the mill locked against them when they reported for work yesterday, and a notice posted there to the effect that they would be taken in and allowed to work only if they applied one at a time. Some time ago the weavers were granted an increase in wages of fifteen per cent. They now seek ten per cent additional and threatened to strike if they did not get it. Baer, manager of the mill, then decided on an original plan and locked the weavers out.

Hires Non-Unionists.

Wikesbarre, Pa., April 15.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company managed to get seven men to fight the fire at the Jersey mine this morning. They are non-union workers, none of the men who went on strike yesterday going back. Supt. Barnes said this morning that he expected to have a working force in the mine to-morrow and hoped to keep the fire under control.

......NEWS FROM......
THE FIELD OF CAPITAL

The New Industries.

The creation of new industries is taken by the friends of the middle-class to betoken a breaking down of capitalist concentration and control. Closing their eyes to the fact that the latest results of capitalism are applied to new industries on a large scale, thus rendering them incapable of middle-class utilization and exploitation, they fail to see that mere creation does not end concentration, but augments it.

Just now the country is witnessing a little performance on the part of a new industry that shows the fallacy of the middle-class faith in new industries.

This performance is called "The Freedom of Cuba or the Downfall of an Infant Industry," or to be more precise, "The Sugar Trust vs. The American Beet Sugar Company, alias the Beet Sugar Association." In this performance these two factors are arrayed in deadly combat for the right of control of the sugar market of this country, through the tariff. The sugar trust backed by the sugar cane growers from abroad, claims that the freedom of Cuba depends upon its ability to import the sugar products of the sugar trust made there, into this country at a tariff 20 per cent lower than the present rate. The American Beet Sugar company alias the American Beet Sugar Association, composed of beet sugar refiners and growers, who play subordinate parts, oppose this reduction on the ground that it would benefit the Sugar Trust, which would use the money thus gained to destroy the beet sugar men. Like all the "infant industries" of this country, it demands protection until such time as it will be strong enough to dominate the home market and enter into world competition.

The Beet Sugar industry has a powerful lobby at Washington. It represents an investment of $30,000,00, with forty factories in 13 states, mainly in Michigan, and an annual product of 150,000 tons of refined sugar, valued at about $12,000,000. To what extent this new industry represents "decentralization" may best be judged from these figures. They show an average capital for each factory of $750,000; a sum hardly within the control of middle-class "financiers." The greater number of these factories are owned and controlled by the American Beet Sugar Company, whose President Henry Oxnard, is also President of the American Beet Sugar Association.

The Beet Sugar industry, under the domination of the American Sugar Company, has organized a legislative campaign in every respect similar to that of its predecessors—the "infant" industries of the iron, coal, cotton and other gigantic and well concentrated industries. It has enlisted the country newspapers and has aroused those farmers in the beet growing districts to bring pressure to bear upon legislators in behalf of the beet sugar interests. It is fighting some of the oldest capitalist sheets of the country, like the New York "Sun," that are pretending to plead for Cuba, when they have only the Sugar Trust in mind.

How this new industry—with its industrial aspirations, its large average capitalization, its powerful lobby, and its well-organized campaign—can afford any other evidence than that concentration is inevitable and will persist, is not clear to one who is not a middle-class thinker.

Beet sugar is not alone in this respect. The white lead, the electrical, bicycle, automobile, naptha launch and other comparitively new industries, show the same tendencies to large capitalization, gigantic production and close consolidation. Having seen the performance in its most salient features, let us now ring down the curtain.

"HARMONIOUS" MEETINGS.

Gomperism Holds the Worker for the Shearing.

Barre, Vt., April 12.—It now looks as if the threatened strike of the quarrymen in Graniteville will peter out at the eleventh hour. The employers agreed to confer with the men. The local press is jubilant over the fact that the conference simply took the form of an exchange of views. The conference was so skillfully conducted in the interests of the employers that the committee from the union pledged themselves to use their best efforts to defer the strike pending further negotiations. At a meeting of the union held on April 8, a resolution was adopted deferring the strike till April 15. The committee told the men that they hoped to reach an amicable settlement with the bosses before that date. Some slight concession may be made to the workers. However it has been pointed out that in deferring matters the men are frittering away their opportunity.

Were the A. F. of L. of any use to the working class the quarrymen could have fought and won their strike three weeks ago.

Some of the men are questioning the worth of an organization that does nothing for them, while it is ever on the lookout to gather in the dues.

When the quarrymen first organized they were enthusiastic and felt confident of winning. They knew that with stone selling at a dollar and ten cents a foot, while they received but $1.90 per day in wages, the profits must exceed six or seven times. Their class instinct goaded them to action but the Gompers organization has run that class instinct into the ground with its "harmonious" meetings.

It is our duty to show up this "labor" organization that is as much an arm of the capitalist class as is the Republican party.

Four Historical Books on the HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN AMERICA.

The development of a movement is most clearly reflected by the character of its literature.

The development of Socialism in America is of course clustered around the Socialist Labor Party.

The history of the Socialist Labor Party has not yet been written.

The development of the Party, however, can be discovered in the changing character of its literature.

Years ago the New York Labor News Company was organized, and from the date of its organization the Company has been the Literary Agency of the Socialist Labor Party.

The Company has published a large number of pamphlets, many of which are out of print.

Some of the older pamphlets can still be obtained. They have a high historical value. We have lately classified them, and can now supply a few of the most valuable ones.

Originally published as Socialist Literature, it goes without saying that none of them will pass as Socialist Literature to-day. From this point of view their historical value is very great.

CAPITALISM ON TRIAL. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE SYSTEM THAT DESPOILS THE WORKING CLASSES AND ROBS THE LABORER OF HIS EARNINGS.

By a Knight of Labor. Published about 1888. One hundred copies are left. Book was out of print years ago.

Five cents per copy while they last.

* * *

IMMORAL AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL: OUR ACCESSARYSHIP LAWS.

A Postscript to the Chicago Anarchists' Case. By Adolph Hepner. Published in 1887 by the New York Labor News Company, at 25 East Fourth Street, New York. One hundred and sixteen copies left.

Ten cents per copy.

* * *

SOCIALISM VS. TAX REFORM.

An Answer to Henry George. By Laurence Gronlund. Published by the New York Labor News Company in August, 1887, at 172 First Avenue, New York. Tells about the Henry George campaign and the United Labor Party. Great discussion on then between Henry George and the Socialists.

The book contains—

(1). The Attack of George on Socialism and Socialists.

(2). The Answer of Gronlund under following heads—

Henry George the Exploiter.
Land in Its Relation to Capital.
The Wage System and the Land-tax.
Individualism and Freedom.
Keep the Party on the Track.

The book gives a good idea of Socialist tactics as they were applied in 1887.

But thirty copies left.

Ten cents per copy while they last.

* * *

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SIXTH NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Held at Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 17, 19, 20 and 21, 1887. It was this convention that instructed the National Executive Committee to remove the "Workmen's Advocate" to New York. Resolutions passed are interesting. Some of them are amusing. The report is given in English and German. Published by the New York Labor News Company in September, 1887, at 172 First Avenue, New York. There was an "ic" in the Party's name in those days.

But ten copies obtainable.

Twenty-five cents per copy while they last.

* * *

GOVERNOR ALTGELD'S PARDON.

Unabridged edition of Altgeld's statement of his reasons for pardoning the Chicago Anarchists. With an introduction entitled: "The Chicago Martyrs Vindicated. Their Assassins on the Pillory."

The Eighth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, held at Chicago, July 2, 1893, declared its "strong opposition to Anarchistic logic and principles." But the Convention saw in the "conviction of the Anarchists not the justice which is meted out to the meanest criminal, but the result of that class hatred and class justice, which has at all times been most cruel." The delegates therefore expressed their "admiration for Governor Altgeld," and ordered Altgeld's statement published in pamphlet form.

Valuable historical pamphlet. Reflects the condition of the Socialist Labor Party in 1893. Quite a change in the position of the Party since then.

One hundred copies on hand.

Ten cents per copy while they last.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY,
2 New Reade St., New York.

The Vote in Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., April 15.—The S. L. P. vote at the late municipal election rose from 339 last year to 430 this year. The Kangaroos have 651 votes which means a knock-down for them as it is a decline, which that party can't stand.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Published by the Socialist Labor Party,
at 2,4 and 6 New Reade St.,
New York.
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EVERY SATURDAY.

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Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1300	34,191

Where the working poor are paid in return for their labor only as much money as will buy them the necessaries of life, their condition is identical with that of the slave, who receives these necessaries at short hand; the former may be called "freemen," the latter "slaves," but the difference is imaginary only. JOHN ADAMS.

A TRIPLE "DAILY PEOPLE LIE."

Take a stitch in a rotten cloth, and it will rip up somewhere else. A rent in a rotten cloth cannot be closed but at the expense of some new rent. Homely sayings these are, and yet so true that they approve their wisdom everywhere. The rotten cloth of the Kangaroo Social Democratic , alias "Socialist" party is making the experience, just now in Massachusetts.

Political corruption was a flower that could not fail to blossom on the corrupt economic stalk of that concern. The claim that the infamies committed by the Organized Scabbery was "a noble waging of the Class Struggle," could not choose but have its external manifestations in the political corruption that showed itself in the Eichman, the Smith, the Macarthur, the Seth Tabor and in so many other cases where Social Democrats ran on capitalist tickets too, or accepted the endorsements of such. The Socialist Labor Party pilloried these acts of corruption and flayed the criminals as fast as they showed their heads, and these "DAILY PEOPLE Lies" made the scurvy Kangaroo squirm. Thereupon he started to "take stitches," he "passed resolutions" against such political log-rolling,—whereupon the rottenness of the cloth attested itself by fresh rips.

Before us is a Specimen Ballot for Webster, Mass., in the late municipal election, held April 7. The ballot is furnished with the signature of the Town Clerk, L. J. Upham. Now, approach and read the lay on the inside. There it will be found that not less than three candidates of the alleged "Socialist" party ran also on the capitalist tickets,—two on the Democratic, one on the Republican. These worthies are:

John E. Carty ran for Town Clerk on the "Socialist" and the Democratic tickets;

James Farrell ran for Warden on the "Socialist" and the Democratic tickets;

Martin V. B. Back ran for Assessor on the "Socialist" and the Republican tickets.

Take a new stitch ye scabby crew of Kangaroo Social Democrats, who are seeking to throw disrepute on the fair name of Socialism; pass a new "resolution;" your rotten cloth—woven of Armory-building, of reception Committees to Secretaries of War, and of political logrolling, and of Kotows to the Organized Scabbery—needs stitches badly, and the more of these the quicker will the whole mass drop into the dusty detritus of the ash-barrel contents.

N. B.—The above referred to Specimen Ballot is in this office for inspection. Needless to say it is genuine. The S. L. P. deals not in forgeries. Such is the stock in trade of the Kangaroo only.

IS IT A NEW CONVERT?

The Rev. Dr. Moberly, Canon of Christ Church College, Oxford, speaking in praise of the Cecil Rhodes scholarships plan, has said things that don't fit with the Canon functions. The Canon functions are to put salves on the consciences of the class that plunders the workers; to make the plunderers out to be an elite class, the fit rulers of the world, chosen by Providence as the trustees of wealth to be enjoyed and "judiciously" dispensed in "giving work." The Canon functions are to nourish in the abject and un-chosen masses a due sense of veneration for the chosen few. It is, accordingly, clean out of keeping with such functions to do, or say aught that is calculated to breed contempt for the elite. But that's just what the Canon has done. Said he:

"Cecil Rhodes' plan will bring picked men of the best type of American, rather than the wealthy Americans who have hitherto come to Oxford, mainly for social advantages."

What does this mean if not that the Americans, chosen by Providence as the trustees of the nation, are not a "best type"? What does it mean if not that those "chosen trustees" misappropriated the trust funds entrusted to them, and, while pretending to be after learning, went to Oxford for other purposes? In short, what does it mean?

In these days one sees wondrous sights. And not a few are looking for some kind of Messianic phenomenon. Can the almost impossible be that Canon Moberly has got a new heart into him? Can it be that he has become cleansed and converted? Can it even be that he is a forerunner of what is at hand, and that Canonship is about to defect wholesale from its false gods, and begin to preach Truth?

Who knows! Are there not Rev. Herrons, Rev. MacCartneys, Rev. Simonsons, Rev. Stett Wilsons, Rev. Vails, and Rev. Browns in this country? If so why should not these be at least one Canon in England who will swerve from the primrose path of dalliance and tread the steep and thorny road?

The Rev. Dr. Moberly, Canon of Christ Church College, Oxford, may be expected any day to be read about at some banquet of imitation Socialists in England.

THE PITY OF IT.

At a meeting held in the Central Metropolitan Tabernacle last Friday evening, and said to be attended by "a number of policemen's wives, mothers, sisters, and sweethearts, to uphold the policemen who have recently 'revolted,' and to favor the three-platoon system." one of the policemen's wives, Mrs. Frank W. Dunn, said:

"We are worse off than widows. We don't know when we are going to see our husbands; our children scarcely know that they have fathers."

Such a statement is heart-rending in itself, but the worst of it all is that the connection in which it is made rather tends to harden the heart against than to soften it towards those who make it.

In the first place, apart from some useful services to society, the bulk of the occupation of the policeman is anti-social, anti-human. He represents the brute force that is needed to keep in equilibrium the scales of a perverse social system. That under the existing social system, there are, for instance, robbers to guard against by an extensive force, is simply a proof that there is wholesale robbery legalized and crystallized under the very law that creates the police. Robbers would be curiosities where society guaranteed to all its members equal social and natural opportunities. The troubles that afflict the policeman's family, the object of their sufferance, is but a reflex and result of the very conditions that bring the policeman into existence. To complain, on the part of these, is a ticklish affair. It would have to be done cautiously and intelligently. Only then can their complaints deserve the attention of the just.

If the policeman, or his family, stood up and said: "The existing perverse social system that robs ever broader masses of the people of a chance to live and that renders ever more precarious the living of us all, has driven us to our present occupation: we know that most of our work consists in shoring up this perverse social system: we know that in doing so we reduce the mass of the working class women to virtual if not actual widowhood, and deprive their children of the proper contact with their fathers: we know all this, and shall 'revolt' to a purpose: we shall exercise our freedom of suffrage and hammer away at the ballot box with the Arm and Hammer of the Socialist Labor Party until we shall have, jointly with all its victims, overthrown this inhuman capitalist system";—if they did that, what good and sensible man would not at least sympathize with them, and to the extent that he could, aid them in securing some present relief?

But they do not! Not only do they, at least as a whole, stand for the capitalist system, but they emphasize the fact by surrounding themselves, as they did last Friday, with such notorious characters as the Rev. Arthur McArthur, notorious among the obscene birds engaged in the blasphemous business of blessing and approving with a text whatever damned error suits the plundering class of the capitalist.

He who invokes Justice in his own behalf, must attest his right thereto by practising it himself.

AN UGLY CAT OUT.

Periodically there is an "Employers' Liability Bill before the Legislature"; periodically there is a hearing uopn it before some Governor; and regularly, on such occasions some sleek cat leaps out of the bag. So it was last Wednesday at the hearing in Albany before the Governor on an "Employers' Liability Bill" that is now in his hands. The cat in this instance was in a bag held by ex-Assemblyman Litchard of Alleghany County. Mr. Litchard has the floor:

"Your Honor: I ask in the name of the farmers that you veto this bill. I ask you to veto it because it will work great hardship upon an element in our community that deserves all our love and affection,—the farmer. This bill compels every farmer to practically insure his employees against death or accident. This bill (with pathos; the cat is coming out)—this bill should be entitled 'a bill to ruin the farmer.' Yes, to ruin the farmer. The accidents to farm-laborers are numerous. The farmer would be ruined if he has to make good in damages the injuries caused by accidents on the farm. It is a heinous bill. The proposition is unheard of. It will drive the farmers out of our State. Rather drive out the bill!"

And slaughter farm-hands?

We know not Mr. Litchard; but he either is very young or, which is the same, very old. Only children and dotards would give their case so completely away. By the admission of their representative himself, the employing farmer is not to-day selling corn, or potatoes, or cabbages; he is selling human life and human limb with his truck. According to the admission of his representative himself, the employing farmer has a slaughter-house, and it is not cattle that are there slaughtered, it is human beings; — and such is the "interest" that the Governor is told "deserves our love and affection,' an interest, that, rather than take common precautions, that one should expect man would take in the interest of man, without the need of legislation to compel him, abstains from such precautions so extensive that, in the language of his own representative before the Governor, "accidents on the farm are numerous," so numerous that a bill to protect the employee "would ruin the farmer.'

The cat that Mr. Litchard let out of the bag must have leaped full into the Governor's face.

A NEW STYLE OF EMANCIPATION FROM INDUSTRIAL SERVITUDE.

Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, three lives united in one effort to remove man from the bondage of political slavery. They succeeded, and 'The Brotherhood' seeks to complete the work by giving man freedom from industrial servitude.

Where is the above passage from? What is "The Brotherhood?" The passage has a vein of sense. To recognize that the work of the Washingtons, Jeffersons and Franklins need supplementing in a very important respect, reveals quite an insight into the affairs of the nation; and to conclude that the important respect in which the work of the Revolutionary Fathers must be supplemented is nothing less than the emancipation of the people from the industrial servitude reveals deep penetration. The passage almost sounds like a page from the Socialist Labor Party. What, then, is "The Brotherhood?" What is it about? Is it an organization that under such a general name contemplates the abolition of industrial servitude? Let's look closer.

"The Brotherhood" is the name of a benevolent organization, whose prospectus lies before us, and which tells the workers that for $2.00 initiation, and 50 cents a month, a benefit of $500 will accrue to them,—when? while they live, and might still start to emancipate themselves from industrial servitude by setting up some cock-roach establishment within the reach of such a cock-roach capital as $500? Oh, no!—after they are dead! Accordingly, "The Brotherhood" has conceived the novel idea of emancipation from industrial servitude, after the capitalist system has so completely sucked all the sap from the prospective emancipatee that he is fit only for playing on the golden harps reserved in heaven for the patient sufferers on earth!

When prospectuses like these—and they are very numerous nowadays, they range from co-operative corner groceries and such "Brotnerhoods" as just described, to grandiose Walter Vrooman bubbles to co-operate whole States at a lick by means of free concerts and bonds—, when, we say, prospectuses like these fall in a thinking man's hands in the large quantities tney do in these days, what weird thoughts do not crowd to his mind! Can it be that the world seems made of a lot of knaves and a bigger lot of fools? A sober second thought restores comfort. The knaves being fools themselves, believe all others fools, and they prey upon themselves.

God speed them!

Andrew Carnegie proved that he did not know a good thing when he saw it when he refused to purchase a machine for registering thought. Said machine was offered to him at very low terms, and on conditions that any man would be glad to accept. It was also offered to him unexpectedly at a public banquet. The stories told of the occurance are a source of endless laughter. Several persons were gathered together when there arose in the middle of the hall a clergyman, who, without introduction and without warning, sprung the thought-registering machine. Instantly everyone present trembled, and turned pale, and it took an effort to prevent a panic. Later the clergyman who made the offer was arrested for taking ether by the gallon. The excuse given in both cases is that he took his religion without water and it went to his head. Had he had the necessary sense he would have diluted or mixed it and escaped the dire consequence.

President Roosevelt has the faculty of cutting his cloth so as to make people think that they think it is rather extensive. The point on which Roosevelt has done the most extensive cutting is in his "war record." It is true that he did spend a little time in Cuba, and that he did have some 450 pictures taken of himself in kaki. But his record did not extend beyond that excepting in so far as he made a most valiant retreat before those who asserted that he never stood before a firing enemy, and never knew what it was to face a foe excepting in ward politics.

But by careful journalistic jugglery, Roosevelt has been enabled to pose as the "hero of San Juan hill." As a soldier he has demanded that he be classed with Washington, Jackson, Taylor, Harrison—grandfather—and Grant. The above persons really did fight, and a few of the others, including McKinley, had records at which no upholder of war need blush. But Roosevelt was in the field for a few weeks, and in a most inglorious contest. Yet by persistent press agentism, he has led himself to think that he licked the Spaniards with one prolonged blow.

List to the blow as it is prolonged in his southern "progress":

"I had two of your university (University of Virginia) in MY regiment."

Ye gods of littleness—could a man descend to smaller or meaner boasting. HIS regiment! It is enough to make the men who fought and fell, turn in their graves and repudiate him.

Senator Hanna, at a meeting before the American Academy of Political and Social Science in Philadelphia last Sunday, denounced Socialism as "un-American and pernicious," while, on the contrary, the Civic Federation is highly American, and very beneficial. That shows that Mark is more or less perturbed over the outlook. The pure and simple unions are only too ready to assist in the steal, but the Socialist Labor Party, true to its mission as defender and teacher of the working class, is making ineffective every move of the treacherous Civic Federation, of Aurelius included.

In a football crowd crush at Glasgow Saturday 12 persons were killed instantly, 19 have since died, and it is expected that at least 35 of the remaining 250 hurt will die also. The extent of the fatalities was realized by most of those present, but they insisted that the game go on. There were, it is estimated, at least 80,000 persons present. It is a savage custom to hold games over the dead bodies of enemies, but savages would scorn the idea of games immediately after their own friends, acquaintances, or tribemen had been killed, and killed by them. It takes civilization and its hardness to tolerate such a thing as that. Is this the kind of sport that Cecil Rhodes calls "manly, open air," and that the beneficiaries of his scholarships are to picked from?

It is said that the police of various sea-board cities are in the habit of purloining our gallant tars and holding them until they become valuable. A deserter from the navy is worth $20.00 to the person who sees him first. The police, or other persons, first catch their "jackie" and then hold him until ripe. When thus they turn him over to the authorities and collect the $20.00. It is a new industry and offers a field to some enterprising young man to form a "Tarnabbing Trust."

Col. Lynch, Irish Nationalist, and M. P. Elect, won considerable notoriety because of the fact that he was said to be a Boer leader just before he was elected to Parliament. Because of his leadership he has not yet been able to take his seat. Now he has won a little more notoriety, but in a new way. He has sued his tenants, and threatens to evict them wholesale. It was not known that Col. Lynch was a landlord, but the fact develops that he owns the shacks of some of the poorest, the most miserable and God-forsaken fishermen in Western Ireland. Needless to say that Col. Lynch is a firy patriot, and as his political alliance indicates, an advocate of Ireland for the Irish. The fishermen are all Irish. But they are on another Irishman's ground, and will have to get off.

A Hardware Trust capitalized at $120,000,000 has been formed. The pushing business men who sell files, pinchers, and a few other instruments from carts are not members of it. The fellows who have little stores where they sell everything from a pint of paint to a pound of nails are not members of it.

Students in Kentucky are having a glorious time playing or working at the gentlemanly game of assault and battery. A fight started in the Kentucky State College, and the military instructor of the school was struck with a bludgeon and was thrown down stairs. It is expected that he will die. A reporter sent to the place was assaulted and permanently injured. Passersby have been thrashed, and so gentlemanly, so chivalorous, so manly are the students that even ten of them dared attack a single person, and five of them would not hesitate to strike a cripple with a club. These gentlemen have terrorized the neighborhood and have kept women and children indoors. For, be it admitted, a child or a woman may well fear their deeds of daring. It is believed that any two students at the school can lick any five year old child that lives. It is not a matter of record that any of the students, singly, has attacked a man. The chivalry of these sons of the feud prefer a shot from ambush, or a blow in the dark to a standing fight in which their chivalrous hide might risk a few welts from a cane.

Fifty-eight Italians were swindled by Antoniodi Malino, who runs a place at 311 Bowery. Antonio collected $5.30 from each of them and then sent them, on what is said to be a forged pass, to Buffalo. It is not known whether there was any collusion between him and the New York Central, and it will probably never be known, but it would interesting to find out how a "forged pass" happened to be accepted on that road, as well as how it happens that herds of workingmen are shipped from one city to another, on forged or genuine passes.

The government of the Philippines is carried on in the same manner as the war there. The editors of "Freedom," and "The Volcano," were arrested and held in $2,500 for criticising the state of affairs. Other papers in the Islands condemn the arrest as much as they dare, but fearing a dose of the same medicine their condemnation is not very strenuous.

Miss Stone has swept down on the country with about sixteen serial stories, two hundred illustrated articles, and a few thousand lectures in the recticule wherein she once carrried tracts for the heathen. But the heathen can bow down to his Birmingham-made gods, and can believe in all sorts of evil spirits, or, as the liquor advertisements remark, he can believe in "an assortment of choice spirits" if that suits him better. His once converter is here to convert the curosity of the American public into dollars and cents. She was kidnapped by bandits, and held for ransom. It was a case of cash on delivery, so the matter dragged long enough to have Miss Stone the most rescued and the most unrescued woman that ever lived. But now she has kidnapped Major Pond, or some equally enterprising man, and will not free the American people until they pay roundly for it.

Bryan may run for Governor of Nebraska! It may also happen that he will run for Mayor of Lincoln. And it may even happen that he will continue to make millions of dollars out of "The Commoner."

The Yale divinity students who are in the city "slumming," should, if they wish to see the depths to which men can sink—politically—visit City Hall. The lower east side is paradise compared with it.

There are 3,000,000 voters who are going to sign a monster petition to Congress asking that the tax on whisky be reduced to 70 cents a gallon. Whisky has waited long for its emancipation, but the day seems to be coming.

Waller, who won some notice by his unrestrained butchery of Filipinos, defends his actions on the ground that several American soldiers were killed by the natives. As the American soldiers were intruders, as they had come for the expressed and avowed purpose of subjugating or exterminating the Filipinos it was no more than they should have looked for. As all the rules and regulations of war only served to make it more hideous, and as Major Waller simply threw rules and regulations to the wind, it would be a piece of capitalist sophistry for capitalists to condemn him. He is one of them and for them, and his pleasant little butcheries, his revival of the death by torture, only resulted from excess of devotion, just as the little vagaries of a saint will result from too much paryer and too constant scourging of the flesh.

Political and Economic.

The Philadelphia "Times" is of the opinion that the proposed consolidation of the "enemies of plutocracy," who are to meet in Louisville, Ky., is "entirely fit." The "Times" is right for once. Besides representatives of the "Union Labor," "Union Reformer," "Union Christian" and "Public Ownership" parties, there will be Messrs. H. Gaylord Wilshire, Editor of a "Social Democratic," alias "Socialist" party paper and Harry E. Thompson, late candidate for Governor of Ohio of the same party of aliases. The new combination should call itself the "Tutti-Frutti" party.

"The Sun" has at last come out in favor of the Raines Law and attempts go to prove that it is a really liberal measure that allows freedom compatible with decency, and drinking in keeping with temperance. The nonsense of this is apparent on the surface. There is no such thing as restrained "wickedness" that is compatable with decency in any way. Furthermore there is no such thing as a temperate indulgence in vice. The Raines Law makes innocent drinking an evasion. It places a premium on hypocracy. It leads to excess. It ruins character. It is and has been the cause of more trouble than any other law on the books. Its continuance is a connivance at crime, and when the "Sun" comes out in favor of it it is favoring and defending crime.

The McAuliffe case is growing interesting, chiefly because of the disgraceful actions of the New York "World." It is not of special interest, in these strenuous days, that a man is stricken down, or that a man is torn from his family and done to death, or that the District Attorney's office is unable to locate the murderer. The McAuliffe case would have gone the way of the others had their not been a suspicion that the police were responsible. Acting on this, the "World" saw a way to bolster up its falling fortunes, and at once offered $1,000 reward for the apprehension of the murderer or murderers. Then it raised it to $2,000. Then with true meanness, the same meanness that grinds its employees down to the limit, it sent its men around panhandling money to increase the amount of the reward. It believed that it would be able to collect a large sum, and use the whole thing to advertise its filthy self. If the persons responsible are captured then the "World" has gained its advertising: if they are not captured it is still ahead of the game, because at no time did it risk anything. It is not only contemptible, but it is the work of a journalistic ghoul.

ART THERE, TRUEPENNY?

The textileworkers' strike, like a good hot fire, is bringing the scum to the surface of the social pot.

It will be remembered that the Hanna-Gompers Civic Federation, flushed with their recent spoils in Boston, hastened to tender their "good offices" to the textile-workers now on strike in New England to resist the introduction of the two-loom system. It will also be remembered that the strikers' committee, located in Providence, R. I., promptly spurned the tender. "We don't want to be sold out," said they, " like the Boston teamsters and other bodies, handled by the Civic Federation, were sold out." Upon the heels of that manly refusal, that revealed the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance spirit that has the strike in hand, important things happened, and queer too.

Despite the above refusal, the "Trade Record" published a story about the Providence Unions having appealed for backing to Heny White, alias Korkorwinski, who is the General Secretary of the Garment Workers and is one of the Labor skates on the Civic Federation Committee of Saw Dust; and the report went on to say that this White or whatever his name may be, "promised favorable action." How could the strikers, who refused the offer of the Civic Federation upon the excellent grounds that they gave, go out of their way and apply for support to White, perhaps the obscenest bird of ill omen among the bunch of twelve labor skates on the Civic Federation? The puzzle was soon solved. The solution was simple. It was this:

The report in the "Trade Record" was a pure fabrication, which the strikers promptly denied, but the report was evidently an inspired affair. The puzzle became all the less puzzling when it was ascertained that large clothing manufacturing establishments would have to shut down for want of material if the textile strike was not quickly ended: one of the capitalist limbs on the Civic Federation Committee to "settle" Labor is a gentleman named Marcus M. Marks: this gentleman is the President of the National Association of Clothing Manufacturers: and the noble Harry White, alias whatever it may be, is his "labor licutenant." Is there any puzzle left? Kicked out of one door, in their attempt to settle the textile workers, as they "settled" other workingmen battling for existence, the Civic Federation sought to enter by another door: kicked out when they came in headed by Mr. Marks, they tried their luck via Mr. White.

That the Civic Federation is there to "do" the workers is evident; that the "labor" men on it are there to facilitate the "doing" is also evident. The two are there to work harmoniously in the interest of the usurping capitalist class that is leading the country to the devil. The manoeuvres of the Marks and Whites in this instance furnish further evidence: the interests of the workers are to be sacrificed in the interest of the capitalist class: the National Association of Clothing Manufacturers need cloth,—consequently away shall be swept the demands of the weavers to stop the two-loom system of intensified exploitaton, and to this end the Harry White element is moving heaven and earth together to get their hands into the strike management.

In the midst of all this two other facts leap to view:

1st A strike run by S. T. & L. A. men is a horse of a different color from the article run by pure and simplers and labor fakirs: against the S. T. & L. A. article the capitalist intriguers can only shatter their heads, even if they knock down such strikes, they never can debauch them and that is the point to be kept in mind.

2d Long-headed are the capitalists and their henchmen in their efforts to kill the DAILY PEOPLE. Without the DAILY PEOPLE the Marks-White canard set afloat in the "Trade Record," could not have been squelched, at least not with the promptness that it was squelched. But in this as in other respects, the Capitalists and labor traitors will find that the S. L. P. does not consist of wooden nutmeg peddlers. They will find that the DAILY PEOPLE will survive all their machinations, and live to put the quietus upon them.

DARE-DEVIL-DIAVOLO EATON.

In these days when New Yorkers, at least their children, are being delighted with the stale acrobatic feats of Barnum's successors in Madison Square Garden, the novel flying-trapeze feat performed by Horace M. Eaton, and recorded in these columns a few days ago, must have been refreshing reading.

Mr. Eaton was long the General Secretary of a certain body known as the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union, the "Tobin Union," as it was named for short. His salary, although a good deal larger than the wages of the ill-starred men out of whose dues it was squeezed, was not up to the Eaton ambition. Thereupon a series of flying trapezes were set up. One was the raising of the dues, with the result of a large fund being collected in the treasury of the "Union"; the second was the investing of a good portion of this treasury in the business of a certain shoe concern in St. Louis, Mo., the Hamilton Brown Shoe Company; finally the third flying trapeze of the series set up was the removal of the said Hamilton Brown Shoe Company from the "unfair" list of the "Union." The three trapezes being in position, they were set swinging, and then the great feat was performed.

Mr. Eaton sprang at the first, swung himself high in the air, let go, and landed safely on the second, holding it with firm clutch. He then swung himself quickly higher up, let go and landed firmly astride of the third trapeze,—the $5,000 a year managership of the said Hamilton Brown Shoe Company, from which high perch, he is now throwing kisses to his Union dupes, in the approved style of acrobats at the final tumble.

The great attraction at the Madison Square Garden circus just now is Dare-Devil Diavolo. Let him go hide his diminished head in the nearest ash-barrel. He is not "in it". He is lurched of all honor, all glory, all distinction. He is distanced and lost sight of. He is as nothing to him whose name will henceforth go thundering down the corridors of Organized Scabbery, and who in states unborn, in accents yet unknown will be venerated as Dare-Devil-Diavolo Eaton.

Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN — Prof. George Gunton——

UNCLE SAM—Prof. Who?

B. J.—George Gunton.

U. S.—You mean Prof. Green Goods

B. J.—Is that his name?

U. S.—At least he is better known by that name.

B. J.—Why?

U. S.—I shall tell you presently; go on.

B. J.—Well, then, Prof. Green Goods says that no strike is ever lost——

U. S.—Right he is.

B. J.—And that out of each strike the workers come with riper experience——

U. S.—I wish they did.

B. J.—And that the strikers are like a bird in a cage; each attempt it makes to get out weakens the bars, until the bars break down and the birdy flies away free.

U.S.—Do you now see why he has earned the name of Prof. Green Goods?

B. J.—Not yet.

U. S.—His simile presupposes the capitalist, the fellow who put the bird into a cage, to stand by and look on at the birdy's wearing out the bars without ever strengthening them. Now does the capitalist do that?

B. J.—Well—hem——

U. S.—What happens every time after a strike? What does the capitalist do? Does he remain idle?

B. J.—No, I presume he mends his fences.

U. S.—Well put! Immediately after a strike the capitalist goes about to prepare against the next one. With this object in view he does a number of things looking to two purposes: First to strengthen the bars of the cage; and second, to weaken the force of the darling birdy. Do you follow me?

B. J.—Yes; as to the first——

U. S.—As to the first, he draws closer to other capitalists, who, like himself are bent upon the same scheme, and they enter into a compact which is the start of the trust; they agree to hold one another free of all damage in case the "hands" of any should strike; in that way each is better able to resist the next beating of his bird against the bar. That is what happened in this city with the street car men in 1886, and more recently in Danbury with the hatters. At first, these workers banged against the bars in a way to frighten the capitalists; but these soon combined; they agreed to proceed upon the principle that an injury to one was an injury to all; and they entered into a compact by which each agreed to share the loss of the other in the event of a strike. Were the bars stronger or weaker after that move?

B. J.—Why, decidedly stronger!

U. S.—But they go still further in that direction. Take for instance those very street car strikers of 1886. When the birdy flew against the bars, the bars showed a peculiar weakness. Their "police alloy" was so slight that it seemed to favor the birdy's efforts. Just as soon as the capitalists found that out, they strengthened the alloy. The right steps were taken, the right ropes and wires were pulled, and the government as represented by the police, courts, and militias, backed up against the bars, holding these up, and rendering them unbreakable. Wasn't it so?

B. J.—Exactly. The bars were thus immensely strengthened. But I don't understand what you mean by saying that the capitalists also try to weaken the bird.

U. S.—I was coming to that. At the same time that the capitalists strengthen the bars of the cage in the manner I showed you, they weaken the bird itself, first by frequent and periodical "shut downs," whereby employment becomes unsteady, and then by the introduction of labor-saving machines whereby scores and hundreds of workers are permanently thrown out of work. With thousands of hands out of work, the flutterings of the "bird" in a strike, agains the bars of its cage become weaker and more impotent.

B. J.—Right you are.

U. S.—Only those workingmen who realize this fact come out of the strike with "riper experiences," and it is only in so far as each strike knocks the bottom more completely under the hoary headed delusion of "pure and simpledom" and points to the superior tactics of New Trade Unionism or the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, that the strike is not a dead loss of time, money and energy.

B. J.—Then this talk of this Professor what-do-you-call-him——

U. S.—Green Goods.

B. J.—Of this Prof. Green Goods about Labor being stronger to strike is the darnedest delusion and snare!

U. S.—A regular green goods affair.

B. J.—Oh, I see. That name fits him like the paper on the wall.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

As to the S. T. & L. A.

First—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. on the subject of the economic organization of Labor? Should it hold such organizations to be needed, or to be wholly needless?

Second—What is the present attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple trades organization?

Third—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple organizations?

Fourth—Does the S. L. P. need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organizations?

Fifth—Does the connection of the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen or weaken the Socialist Movement, and in what way?

[The Roman figure over each letter indicates the numerical order in which the letter was received since the debate started under the Curran system. The Curran letter inaugurating that system is numbered Letter I.]

No contributions to the debate on the above subject have come in during the last week.

A Good Offer.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Our Peekskill Section has got a good photograph of the "Kangaroo Wall." We want to enlarge it an attach it to an extract from the Kangaroo circular, where they call attention to the wall (before it broke down) as an illustration of their "Socialism." We would like to know whether comrades throughout the country would like to have a copy of practical Kangarooism, or "Practical Socialism" as they called it. If there would be a demand for it in the country, we would be able to raise in that way a few dollars for our campaign here. We can furnish it 5x7, with the inscription taken from the Kangaroo circular, for 25 cents postage prepaid. Address,

Charles Zolot,
Peekskill, N. Y., April 10. 1511 ½ St.

West Hoboken Kangs.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The Kangaroo Social Democrat Kraft gets it in the neck again; and this is how it happened.

The "Socialistic Club," of West Hoboken, formerly branch West Hoboken, Social Democratic party, advertised a public meeting in Imperial Hall, by means of hand bills and by mentions in their official paper the Hoboken "Observer," (The instigator of rowdyism by public officers against the S. L. P. and the right of free assemblage and free speech.)

Four Socialist Labor Party men, members of Section North Hudson, after their business meeting adjourned, thought they would "drop in and see" how the Kang meeting was getting along. We found, by count, less than forty people present, inclusive of all, unless the only Kraft was a good many.

Kraft was holding forth at the time, and in his speech mentioned "the good" that the two representatives of the Social Democratic Party in the Massachusetts Legislature were doing in behalf of the working class.

Later on he spoke of the "gains" their party was making in the elections past and to come.

He denounced the capitalistic press for not publishing this news, and wound up by appealing to the audience to subscribe to the "Worker," which paper, he said, was being "maintained by the pennies, the dimes and the dollars of the wage workers,"—but for whose benefit he did not say.

His speech, at least that part heard by the comrades, could have been riddled in five minutes of fair argument.

Kraft was followed by a poor imitation of Weeping Jeems, at least that part of Jeems that applies to the weeping. This competition of Jeems is named Ufert. Every North Jersey Kang knows Ufert. In fact it's Ufert, Kamps and Kraft; or Kamps, Ufert and Kraft, that really constitute the "Socialist Party" here. Morris Eichmann takes a back seat now-a-days. But to get back to Ufert,—he certainly is a star, or would be as a German dialect artist with the Weber & Fields Company. His speech consisted of better schools (that part is all right); better pavement; more parks; better street-car service; he roundly denounced the Town Council for general crookedness, but did not back up the statement; denounced the police for their position during the Schwartzenbach Silk Mill trouble, but forgot to say that his party built armories for strike shooters, when he denounced the Militia; bewailed the fact that votes were bought for a few beers and cigars, but said nothing in reference to their only Morris Eichmann. He hoped for female suffrage, and thought that they could not be bought for beers and cigars; spoke of and demanded a referendum; in fact he advocated all kinds of reform (he forgot public baths), but always with the ultimate object in view. What that ultimate object was he never once mentioned nor did Kraft while we were there.

But the galliest part of his plea for votes was, where he claimed it was the Social Democratic Party that maintained the right of assemblage. Bright in our memory still is the night that comrade after comrade was yanked off the box and marched off to jail with the jeers of Kangs following them, emanating from a gang of degenerates that collected before the house of Eichmann, all because the Socialist Labor Party decided that they knew their rights and would maintain them.

Yet do we remember the "Volkszeitung" a few days afterward, claiming these fellows as part of their own. And this Ufert had the nerve to try and bluff his audience with the statement that they maintained the right of assemblage and speech. The truth of the matter is (it's on record in the minutes of the West Hoboken Town Council) that the Kangs petitioned the Council for the privilege of addressing the people on the streets, which petition was granted on condition that there be no "disorder," which meant that they were not to preach Socialism. These Kangs dared not follow in the path of our comrades, they are not built that way.

Eventually he finished his speech (?), but in the meantime the chairman and Kraft held a confab, and we knew what was up.

After Ufert sat down, the chairman announced that Kraft would conclude with a few remarks, after which if anyone present wished to ask questions or desired any information, they could apply at their headquarters.

Kraft then got up and warned his hearers against "a fake Socialist ticket" that the Democrats were going to distribute at the polls on election day. It was easy to see where he was aiming. As the chairman declared the meeting adjourned, a comrade got up and asked Kraft to mention the name of the "fake Socialist party," to state the source of information, and to substantiate such a serious charge. Kraft was told by the comrade that he, the comrade, was on the Socialist Labor Party ticket, and that such a statement cast reflections on himself and the other comrades, and he defied Kraft to prove any connection between the Socialist Labor Party and the Democrats.

Kraft took refuge in a crawl. He said "It was heard by some one."

When challenged to debate with the comrade, then or at any time, to prove the Socialist Labor Party a spurious party, he made as if to take the challenge down in writing, but when the comrade walked to the table to sign a challenge, Kraft collapsed, and picking up a "Worker," started to read off the past general votes. When called upon by the comrades to stick to the question, and prove the Socialist Labor Party a fraud, Kraft yelled out "liar," if he meant to impute any such statement to him. At this his henchmen jumped between, cautioning him to act gentlemanly, at the same time, they were itching to get a crack at us, but were too cowardly to do more than jostle us to the entrance. But Kraft sneaked out ahead, forgetting to announce his great play, "Now and Then." The barn stormer probably had enough of the real thing.

But the antics of the Kangs were great to behold. As soon as Kraft mentioned the word "liar," down went the lights, and up went the ire of the Kangs. Before, they boasted of the large increases of their vote; now they said it was because of us they made no headway. That we did not know how to behave at a meeting, and always caused a row. If to nail slanderous innuendoes, such as Kraft indulged in, is the means of breaking up a meeting, just so often will a break-up occur, as they are guilty of such dirty underhand business.

The discussion continued on the corner for five minutes after, all very interesting if there were space for it.

It seems that the ignorance of the rank and file as to what is going on in the game can be directly laid to the wilful suppression of truth by those street-walkers the "Volkszeitung" and "Worker."

As the comrades were leaving, some of the Kangs yelled "scab," but would one belive it? Not one showed up a union card to prove what they were.

And this is the story of Kraft's experience in West Hoboken.

When you come to town again, Mr. Kraft, let us know, we will be pleased to see you.

THE PRESS COMMITTEE,
Section No. Hudson, N. J.
April 4.

Vermont Quarry Workers.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The quarryworkers in Graniteville, Vermont, intend to strike April 10 unless the quarryowners concede their demands for an 8 hour day at the rate of wages they now receive for 9 hours. The quarrymen with their assistants, toolsharpeners, etc., number about 1,100.

Graniteville is the source from which the granite is supplied for Barre, Montpelier, Williamstown, West Berlin and Northfield. A suspension of work on the part of the quarryworkers will, in a short time, cause a suspension of work among the granite cutters and polishers in the places mentioned above, who number in the aggregate 2,500.

The quarrymen organized and affiliated with the A. F. of L. in February last. And on the evening of March 20th, at the quarryowners' annual meeting and banquet, the official demands of the men were acted upon. Their decision being that they would neither concede to the demands nor recognize the union. Some of the pure and simplers thought that by writing letters to the local press they could reason the owners out of this attitude. It was pointed out to them that they were union men themselves, etc., etc. The bosses, however, "lay low and said noffing." The men continued at work, after the snub they received, and by so doing greatly deminimised their chances of success. Had they declared a strike on receiving the bosses' reply they could hardly have failed to land the solar plexus on the owners as far as their demands are concerned.

The weather since then has been favorable for quarrying operations. The work has been and is being rushed forward, and the chances of a victory are not what they were a month ago.

The granite cutters and polishers unions are also affiliated with the A. F. of L. The former, however, have a three years' agreement which expires March 1, 1903. Two years ago, when the Polishers struck for a raise in pay and recognition of their union, the cutters did not hesitate to cut the stone polished by scabs. It is, however, hoped and believed that they won't so disgrace themselves again, should they be called upon to cut scab quarried stock.

Abbeit, a "prominent" member of the cutters' union has already taken occassion to flaunt the agreement above referred to in the face of the quarrymen through the medium of the local press.

The quarryman's life is a hard one. He is exposed to all kinds of weather, while the percentage of fatal and other accidents is high, his wages average only about $1.90 per day. It is only within the last 20 years that this place came into prominence as a centre of the granite trade. The time, however, has been sufficient to create an embryonic plutocracy from among the Scotsmen who are the largest quarry owners, and who a few years ago first visited this locality, clad in home-spun, and shod in hobnailed shoes. The quarrymen claim that they earn their wages in two hours work. The surplus value enables "this fellow workman," the writer heard one of the local bosses say a few weeks ago, to donate money to churches, build handsome houses for themselves, and show the vulgarity and snobbery of their mind, one by imitating the architectural features of Balmoral castle in the erection of his house, while another named his dwelling Balmoral Cottage. Hoity, toity. For snobbery, corruption, and humbug, commend me to the "rising business man;" he will do lip service to democratic institutions, but his heart's ideal is to attain a peerage and marry his daughters to the nobility of Europe.

S.

Graniteville, Vt., April 5.

The Milwaukee Election.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The battle of the ballots is over and the Fall campaign begins. The capitalist press gives us 200 votes and as we did not have watchers at the voting places we have to believe this infirmation till the official result is announced.

Our organization has many shortcomings, but it is peculiar that the very people who don't find it necessary to join the organization are the most surprised over the small vote, just as if Parties would drop from the clouds.

The Debs party had a large income in votes, receiving over 6,000 . They were especially aided by the possession of two papers: "The Social Democratic Herald" and "Vorwarts," and were as the so-called third party, sure of the support of one of the old parties.

The Republican papers had frequently two to three column reports of their meetings and other puffs for these "Socialists." The "Germania" (Republican) wrote openly against Rose, saying: "The workingmen see through the demagogy of Rose, and will vote the S. D. P. ticket."

But the result of the election shows that the S. D. P. drew the most of their votes from the Republican party and we therefore see the "Herold" (Republican) of April 2d whining as follows: "The result of the election shows that the supposition that the S. D. P. candidate for Mayor, Tuttle, would draw more Democratic that Republican votes was wrong. The S. D. P. got the most of their votes in wards which from time immemorial were regarded as Republican strongholds."

The S. D. P. method of agitation was as varying as the make-up of its party. Some, like J. Moser, were furnishing Anarchistic phraseology. Others tried to prove that the S. D. P. will be a part of the international Proletarian movement; the third ones and that were the great majority, talked only about Municipal Ownership of public utilities. In one of their leaflets I find the following confusing sentences:

"What is the best remedy for cleaning the Municipal Government? We must strike at the root of the evil: private corporation influence and their money used to buy our representatives. These corporations have received their riches at the hands of men whom you have placed to represent you." And now comes the cure: "By Municipal Ownership of the Gas-Plants, etc."

Further they say: "You must seek men who are pledged to represent the public." What they understand by "public" I don't know and they are not willing to disclose the secret; the word sounds nice, and doesn't harm the Philistines.

Although that party is not yet able to elect candidates they found plenty of men who were willing to stand as candidates and present their photoghaphs with names attached to the voters. Another such success and the ones who mean it honestly by the principles of socialism will either have to leave that party, or shut up if they don't want to be fired out.

Even at the last election the influence of the office-seekers was great and at the next election their leadership will be complete.

This was so with preceding reform parties which saw before this one the light of day in Milwaukee and died in the swamp of corruption and Fusion. A number of "our old German Socialists," since the time of Brucker, have moulted six times, always with the same argument: "It must go faster." Three moultings still remain for them and if the S. L. P. does not kill this dragon of nine skins some additional moulting will have to take place.

Judging from all appearances it seems that at the instigation of the Republican party, the Social Democrats were dying to draw the Democratic mayoralty candidate Rose into a debate. Rose declined, stating the S. D. P. was too insignificant and had no right to existence. The S. D. P. thereupon posted large posters all over the city designating Rose as a coward. The Republicans tried to make capital out of this and in unison with the Debsites the "Coward Rose" was gone for.

I would like to put the question to the Social Democrats: Why did you not challenge the Republican Mayoralty candidate and why are you so courageous, did you decline our challenge? The "Coward Rose" stands side by side with the S. D. P. coward."

The election is over now, forward prepare for the fall campaign! What have we of the Socialist Labor Party to do? First of all the organization must be arranged; and our Party Press, THE PEOPLE and "Socialistiche Arbeiter Zeitung" must be circulated, as well as other literature.

It is no use, comrades, to be mad about the slow progress. You have no right to complain if you fail through your lethargy to build up a well disciplined organization which is the first requisite for progress. You shun the battle and expect a victory? This is contradictory. Only he deserves liberty who is willing to fight for it. Raise high the banner and rally to the standard of the S. L. P.! Strengthen the organization and success will crown your efforts. There are enough comrades in Milwaukee, who, if they place themselves in battle line, will surely attain success. Meetings will be held regularly. Attend those meetings and don't stay away with the excuse: I know enough. So Socialism at home behind the stove is useless. Socialism must be fought for.

We don't know any soldiers of the Revolution out of service, or pensioned Socialists. Battle to his last breath characterises the true Socialist. Forward be our motto and through battle to victory.

How often have we sung the songs that inspired the masses! Shall we only talk like the church people? Say petty things aside and remember our great goal. You can accomplish much if you only want to. Will you? Join the Section. Make through your assistance the meetings possible. Let inspiring speeches kill your pessimissism, and through your presence encourage the speaker to energetic propaganda. Let our motto for the future be: "We will!"

Long live the Socialist Labor Party!

S.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 5.

A New Series of Explanations

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—I have noticed that the Kangaroos have started to "explain" again. This time the "explanation" comes not on the "Armory" question, but on the report of the Haverhill "Gazette," with reference to the "Moody Testimonial," in which report it was stated that Carey, Scates and Flanders, three of the Kangs, Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party luminaries in this city, were on the platform as members of the committee on reception to receive the appointee of "Spiked Club" Teddy, the new Secretary of the Navy. To this report the Kangs are entering a denial—the same as they did in the Eichmann case and so many others. Now the fact is this. That these Kangs are more valiant than discreet. From the day that the "Gazette," published that report until now NO ONE OF THE PERSONS MENTIONED—CAREY, SCATES, OR FLANDERS—HAS SEEN FIT TO COME OUT IN THE SAME PAPER WHICH SAID THEY WERE ON THAT PLATFORM, AND ON THE COMMITTEE AND DENY THE STATEMENT, if untrue. On the contrary. They are lying low and seeking to profit by their jobbery, in this case as they did in the "armory" matters, as they did when Smith accepted the Democratic endorsement in the 12th Worcester District, as they did when they were confronted with Eichmann's Hoboken jobbery, as they did in Peekskill, San Francisco, and, for that matter, anywhere and everywhere they have done their dirty work in the past. Now I would in all seriousness suggest to these indiscrete Kangaroos that their howl only makes things worse, as every sensible man justly says, it does not now matter whether the "Gazette" was mistaken or not, the fact that Carey, Scates and Flanders, all of Haverhill, did not deny the "Gazette" statement anywhere over their signatures, and especially in the "Gazette" itself, is a sign that they are "willing Barkises." The Kangs can't move without putting their feet into their mouths. Their present "denials" is a rubbing in of the offense, the same as when they tried to "explain" Carey voting for a $1,500 "armory" appropriation, while he himself was saying that HE DID SO AND WOULD DO IT AGAIN. To the antipodean marsupials let me say, Get your hind feet out of your mouth and thereby prevent strangulation.

MICHAEL T. BERRY.
Haverhill, Mass., April 6, 1902.

A Quarterly Write Up By L. A. 345 San Francisco, Cal.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—As the readers of the PEOPLE know, our city is the Eldorado of labor. We have here a "union labor" mayor, and great are the things he has accomplished for the cause of labor since his election.

1. He "purified" the city government by putting some of his relations and a few labor fakirs in the places of the race track gamblers who previously held offices. By this time he has forgotten his lowly origin and the fakir crew is gnarling its teeth in disappointment and rage.

2. He has presided at a pro-Boer meeting, thus immensely promoting the cause of labor. (?)

3. He has made "felicious addresses" to a convention of nobby women's clubs, the aims of which, net to neutral admirations is the cultivation of racial prejudices and local patriotism. He was the darling of the whole show.

4. His honor also intends to do something for "organized labor" by setting a good example for other employers of labor. An eight hour day is to be introduced in the police department, presumably as a reward for their faithful service to the Employers' Association during the late strike. In the next strike the hickory club will consequently land with increased vigor on the foolheads of the pure and simplers.

In view of these splendid achievements of the "union labor" Mayor the workers have reason to look forward to the future political activity of "union labor" with no small expectations.

"Unionism" is flourishing at an unprecedented rate in our city. True, the men had to go back to work on the old terms after ten months' strike, that is, "as soon as places could be found for them," but then that is not what we mean.

What we mean is this: Since the beginnig of the last strike the treasuries of at least six unions have been looted by absconding treasurers and strike committees, namely:

The cooks and waiters.
The butchers.
The harnessmakers.
The moulders.
The hodcarriers.
The journeymen barbers.

It would be needless to say that the local Kangaroo Socialists have supplied a considerable part of those treasurers.

The "grand secretary" of the barbers International Union came here to "straighten up" matters in this union and put up at the Grand Hotel, a place connected with the hotel where Pierpont Morgan, Sarah Bernhardt and Oriental princes stay when in this city. His visit resulted in a raid on the dupes' pockets which made their heads swim.

Another evidence of the prosperity of unionism here is a suit for $300,000 damages brought by Carpenter's Union 483 against the Building Trades Council, by which the said union is being boycotted. The matter is the outgrowth of a political intrigue at the head of which is the president of the Building Trades Council, P. M. McCarthy, a fakir who holds a job as civil service commissioner.

Thus it is evident that pure and simpledom on the Pacific Coast is a worthy counterpart of the trade unions in the east, steeped in capitalist political slime torn by internal dissension and preyed upon by dishonest fakirs.

The new trades unionism, represented by L. A. 345 of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, has again been favored with special attention of the local police power, so much petted by the "labor" mayor. One of our comrades was lately pulled from the speaker's stand and transfered to the lock-up, where he was allowed to enjoy the company of an evening's harvest in the slums for a few hours. Through some oversight there is no provision made in the law against the Socialist speaker, so the case was dismissed. The trial brought out the fact that the comrades speaking had seriously interfered with the "business" of a corn doctor, who was doing the public at our regular meeting place. The comrade was warned not to do it again. The arrest was no doubt a prearranged affair, caused by the fact that L. A. 345 had been rudely stepped on the sore corns of the powers that be.

PRESS COMMITTEE, L. A. 345,
S. T. & L. A. San Francisco, Cal.
April 2nd 1902.

Eaton's Line of Promotion.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Enclosed with this letter is a news item clipped from the Lynn "Daily Item" of April 2d, 1902, which may make interesting reading for some of the comrades in other parts of the country as it shows the noble wagers ct the class struggle in their true light.

A bit of news connected with the said Eaton is that he was one of the fakirs who took part in the Civic Federation in New York City recently. In the Boot and Shoe Workers' report for February there is shown a balance on hand of benefit funds of something oyer $71,000, and there is a suspicion that part of that money is invested in the Hamilton Brown Shoe Company, of which Eaton is now manager, as that concern has for years been on the unfair list of the B. & S. Workers' Union, and was quite recently put on the fair list of that scab furnishing concern. Now comes Fakir Eaton to the front as manager of the whole concern at a salary which is said to be $5,000 a year.

If it is found to be true that some of their money is invested in that concern what possibilities it opens up for the Labor Fakir! Just think of it, how the dupes pay their dues to the Fakir; he, in turn, turns them over to the Captains of Industry; and there they are used as a means of grinding more profits out of the sweat and blood of the wage-slave dupes!

Comrades up and at them! Show up the Labor Fakir in his true shape! Tell the working-class of the new trade unionism under the banner of the S. T. & L. A., and its sister organization, the S. L. P.

MICHAEL TRACEY.
Lynn, Mass., April 8.

[Enclosure.]

HORACE M. EATON

Resigns the General Secretary-Treasurership

In Boot and Shoe Workers' Union to Manage Shoe Shop.

Will Have Charge of Large Factory at St. Louis.

Horace M. Eaton, of this city, has resigned his position as General Secretary-Treasurer of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, to accept a position as manager of a new shoe factory of the Hamilton Brown Shoe Company, St. Louis, Mo. Secretary Eaton is a laster by trade and a general all round shoe-maker, so that he has a thorough knowledge of the shoe manufacturing business. He has been a Lynn resident for many years and worked at his trade of laster in shoe factories in this city and also served as Secretary of the Lynn Lasters' Protective Union.

When the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union was organized, some seven years ago, he was elected its first National Secretary-Treasurer, a position he has filled with much ability ever since. He has seen the organization increase in numbers, until it is to-day one of the strongest trades unions in the country, with a very large treasury. Secretary Eaton worked hard for the success of the organization in company with the National President, John F. Tobin, and the National Executive Board. The union has a union stamp that has been introduced in shoe factories in many parts of the country, and has succeeded in creating a demand for union stamped shoes in every State of the Union.

The Hamilton Brown Shoe Company is one of the largest shoe manufacturing concerns in the country and operates several shoe factories. The factory in St. Louis is a new one, only recently erected, and as yet unoccupied. Secretary Eaton will enter on his new duties about the middle of the present month and will move from Lynn to St. Louis. The new factory will have the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

The vacancy in the position of Secretary-Treasurer of the B. and S. W. U., caused by the resignation of Mr. Eaton, for his unexpired term, will be filled by the officers of the National Executive Board of the organiziaton.

S. L. P. Gains in Columbus, O.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The S. L. P. vote of Columbus was almost doubled at Monday's municipal election. Adams, for clerk of police court, received 68 votes; last fall our vote was 39. This gain in the face of what we had to go up against is certainly great. The Democratic party made a three-cent street car fare campaign; worse than that, they decided not to put a Social Democratic ticket in the field, as they tried it before and found it worked against themselves! This vote is not official; I got it from the newspapers. In a few days I will forward the official vote, which I think will run close on to 200. Our Section is getting along nicely. The students of the Ohio State University are beginning to study their interests. One of them joined our Section Sunday, and another will speak at our next meeting which will be held in the near future. Columbus will be the banner city of the State look out, Cleveland. These are days that try man's patience. He who possesses it not is a hinderance to our movement. Remember that in 1837 W. L. Garrison stated the abolition movement—23 years after, the slave was free. The S. L. P. is now ten years old; thirteen years more and the world is ours. Stick, boys, stick; be in the swim.

OTTO STEINHOFF.
Columbus, O., April 8.

Social Democrats Go Down Kerflop. in Adams, Mass.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—When our local Kangaroos at last year's town election, with the help of the Democratic party, received 360 votes, out of about 1,100 for the head of their ticket, their joy knew no bounds. Of course these 360 votes were all "strictly socialistic," and "Genosse" Carey, who spoke here previous to the election, was supposed to have been the magician who had brought it about. All sorts of wild prophecies were indulged in, and even the most conservative of the Kangs were certain that in three years' time every office in Adams would be held by a Kang. Their candidate for selectman, a middle-class cigar manufacturer, told proudly to all who cared to hear him, how his Republican opponent, a wealthy mill owner, had taken him by the hand, and declared enthusiastically that he (the Republican candidate) was a "gentleman." The "De Leonites" of course were to go out of existence immediately, if not sooner, and the "Volkszeitung" told its readers that the "Genossen" at Adams had a local of eighty members in good standing, and were "stramm" (tightly) organized. Well, a year has passed, town election has again come and gone; alas, also for the Kangaroos, their dream lies shattered, their hopes crushed; they have not even a tail feather left; their vote fell from 360 to 53. Where have all the "socialistic" voters of last year gone to; where are the 80 members of which they boasted in the "Volkszeitung"? Poor Kangs!

One peculiarity of our local Kangaroos is that although one and all of them were present when, at a meeting held here March 30, 1901, James F. Carey, on being asked about the armory, distinctly said: "Yes, I did vote for that appropriation, AND WOULD DO IT AGAIN," they nevertheless still stoutly maintain that he would NOT do it again, and never meant to do it in the first place. Such pig-headedness is indeed wonderful.

Our Section is very small, the work is all up-hill. One must be acquainted with the history of the Socialist Movement and the Kangaroo element here to fully understand what we have to contend with. It is simply impossible at present to find such material as would be desirable to have in the Party. The experience of the past must be a lesson to us, and we can do nothing but work and wait patiently until the situation changes for the better. In the meantime, the Buzz Saw shall not get rusty, and we will see to it that its teeth are kept bright and sharp.

C. STOEBER.
Adams, Mass., April 9, 1902.

The Canadian Party

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The following is submitted for the information of the S. L. P. in Canada and the United States. A meeting of the so-called "Canadian Socialist League"—the ally of the Capitalist Class, composed of freaks, fakirs, me-toos, shouters for the Social Debauchery, and therefore supporters of Millerand and upholders of the red-handed Gallifet—was held on the 28th of March to discuss prospects for putting candidates in the field at the coming provincial elections. The editor of "Citizen and Country" wanted this organization of broadness to put candidates in the field to show that there was more than one brand of socialist. They might save themselves the trouble. The S. L. P. will make that very plain. Another speaker was afraid they would only show their weakness; they would like to impress the capitalist politician with evidences of their strength, a quality they lack numerically as well as mentally and morally. Others thought they had better not put up candidates at all, and still another wanted the S. L. P. to divide the field with them—just like the capitalist politicians. But Comrade James told them that the S. L. P. never compromised, and had already nominated candidates. Then Dr. Hargrave was put up, a man who has been their president, and was the candidate of the People's party, which he said was not dead yet, and whose platform was arranged to catch temperance people, single taxers, pure and simplers, ownership of utilities, and other things of no value to the Working Class. This M. D. repudiates the class struggle, and yet was considered fit to be the head of this conglomeration of everything but Socialism. Several of their members are known to be in the employ of our capitalist government. No doubt they will steer what votes they can to the source from which they draw their pay.

They had one of their "honorable" members in the chair one night before our municipal elections. He wanted them to repudiate the candidature of C. C. Woodley, the nominee of the S. L. P. The "honorable" chairman sat under a text of scripture containing the words, Peace on earth, good will to all, while he fairly breathed threats and slaughter against the S. L. P. candidate, who had shown up this "honorable" member of this "honorable" body for having worked for both political parties, and having received his price for the same.

Many of these people claim to be "Christian Socialists," whatever that means, and declare Christ to have been the first Socialist. No doubt they are followers of him at a magnificent distance, and they are about the same distance from Socialism.

WM. THOMPSON,
Toronto, Can., April 8.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

D. S., BLYTHEDALE, PA.—Ferri's new review "Il Socialismo" asked for the exchange and has been put on the exchange list of the WEEKLY. It also asked for articles, but S. L. P. men fight their battles in America and have little time to furnish foreign papers with matter. They must have sense enough, abroad, to distinguish the chaff from the corn.

H. S. A., LINCOLN, NEB.—Several weeks ago, a Worcester, Mass., correspondent, was answered on that very subject. After the discussion on the S. T. & L. A. is over, the matter will be up to those, who, generally speaking, are arrayed against it. If in their opinion the preponderance of the argument is on their side, it will be for them to move a constitutional amendment on the subject.

A. M., NEW LONDON, CT.—Get a man from Bridgeport, or New Haven, or Providence to lambaste the fakir when he comes.

L. F. A., (No town address.).—The facts in the matter are hard to ascertain.

J. H., EASTON, PA.—Your question conveys no idea. Is unanswerable. You might throw some light upon it by explaining.

G. P. E., NEW HAVEN, CT.—As far as reports are in, the Kangaroos have slumped everywhere. It is only the old Debs-Berger stronghold that made progress.

T. J., NEW YORK.—That is not the point. All sorts of articles are desirable. But those folks want only their sort, and object to all others.

A. L., NEW YORK.—The differences mentioned between labor-power and other commodities, as commodities, were the essential ones. Perishableness is not a line of demarkation between the commodity labor-power and all other commodities. Lots of other commodities are perishable too. But there IS one more essential difference. It is this: Labor-power is the only commodity that is part and parcel of its owner and seller. The owner of coal may die; not therefore is his coal destroyed; the coal may be consumed; not therefore does its owner become an angel in heaven playing on a golden harp. Otherwise with the commodity labor-power: it cannot survive its owner, its owner cannot survive it. Hence in selling his labor-power, the workingman, to use Marx' expression, takes his own skin to the tannery.

C. R. C., BOSTON, MASS.—They are divisible into two sets: each worse than the other.

One set consists of the pure and simple Unions run by fakirs, who have not yet learned to skate, so to speak. These fakirs have not yet learned that the easiest way to get over the slippery ice is to remove the friction of shoe leather, and put on the still more slippery steel of the skate; in other words, they have not yet learned that the easier way to handle the Socialists is to pretend to be one, allow discussion, and then side-track its effect. In such Unions the "radicals" have no show. They are not allowed to open their mouths. The floor is given only to those in with the presiding fakir. This is so absolutely so that even non-radicals, but "kickers" can't get the floor. Look at the meetings of No. 6, for instance. "Kickers" are simply clubbed down, and taken away in ambulances. Try it in such "Unions."

The other set consists of Unions that are run by fakirs who have learned "to skate." "Socialism" is discussed, and then capitalism is practised. The "Progressive" Cigarmakers "Union" is an illustration of that species. Watch the thing in such "Unions."

PETER DAMM—Call at this office. There is a letter here meant to be shown to you.

J. M., COLLINWOOD, O.—The record of the "labor-loving" Tom L. Johnson on the automatic coupler bill in Congress is this: At the first passage of the bill in the House his record is a blank; he had nothing to say on the subject; and whether or not he voted for or on the bill does not appear; the yeas and nays were not taken. When the bill came back from the Senate in the amended form that it became a law, Johnson again had nothing to say, and on the passage of the bill he voted AGAINST.

Canning Trust Would Fix Prices.

New Egypt, N. J., April 13.—The canning factory formerly operated by the New Egypt Packing Company, which assigned for the benefit of creditors, will be purchased by the American Canners' Company, providing the farmers in this neighborhood will agree to grow one hundred and fifty acres of tomatoes for the company. The price offered is $7 per ton at time of delivery.

Section Minneapolis, Minn.
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2 to 6 New Reade St. New York.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

As to the S. T. & L. A.

First—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. on the subject of the economic organization of Labor? Should it hold such organizations to be needed, or to be wholly needless?

Second—What is the present attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple trades organization?

Third—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple organizations?

Fourth—Does the S. L. P. need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organizations?

Fifth—Does the connection of the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen or weaken the Socialist Movement, and in what way?

[The Roman figure over each letter indicates the numerical order in which the letter was received since the debate started under the Curran system. The Curran letter inaugurating that system is numbered Letter I.]

No contributions to the debate on the above subject have come in during the last week.

A Good Offer.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Our Peekskill Section has got a good photograph of the "Kangaroo Wall." We want to enlarge it an attach it to an extract from the Kangaroo circular, where they call attention to the wall (before it broke down) as an illustration of their "Socialism." We would like to know whether comrades throughout the country would like to have a copy of practical Kangarooism, or "Practical Socialism" as they called it. If there would be a demand for it in the country, we would be able to raise in that way a few dollars for our campaign here. We can furnish it 5x7, with the inscription taken from the Kangaroo circular, for 25 cents postage prepaid. Address,

Charles Zolot,

Peekskill, N. Y., April 10. 1511 ½ St.

West Hoboken Kangs.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The Kangaroo Social Democrat Kraft gets it in the neck again; and this is how it happened.

The "Socialistic Club," of West Hoboken, formerly branch West Hoboken, Social Democratic party, advertised a public meeting in Imperial Hall, by means of hand bills and by mentions in their official paper the Hoboken "Observer," (The instigator of rowdyism by public officers against the S. L. P. and the right of free assemblage and free speech.)

Four Socialist Labor Party men, members of Section North Hudson, after their business meeting adjourned, thought they would "drop in and see" how the Kang meeting was getting along. We found, by count, less than forty people present, inclusive of all, unless the only Kraft was a good many.

Kraft was holding forth at the time, and in his speech mentioned "the good" that the two representatives of the Social Democratic Party in the Massachusetts Legislature were doing in behalf of the working class.

Later on he spoke of the "gains" their party was making in the elections past and to come.

He denounced the capitalistic press for not publishing this news, and wound up by appealing to the audience to subscribe to the "Worker," which paper, he said, was being "maintained by the pennies, the dimes and the dollars of the wage workers,"—but for whose benefit he did not say.

His speech, at least that part heard by the comrades, could have been riddled in five minutes of fair argument.

Kraft was followed by a poor imitation of Weeping Jeems, at least that part of Jeems that applies to the weeping. This competition of Jeems is named Ufert. Every North Jersey Kang knows Ufert. In fact it's Ufert, Kamps and Kraft; or Kamps, Ufert and Kraft, that really constitute the "Socialist Party" here. Morris Eichmann takes a back seat now-a-days. But to get back to Ufert,—he certainly is a star, or would be as a German dialect artist with the Weber & Fields Company. His speech consisted of better schools (that part is all right); better pavement; more parks; better street-car service; he roundly denounced the Town Council for general crookedness, but did not back up the statement; denounced the police for their position during the Schwartzenbach Silk Mill trouble, but forgot to say that his party built armories for strike shooters, when he denounced the Militia; bewailed the fact that votes were bought for a few beers and cigars, but said nothing in reference to their only Morris Eichmann. He hoped for female suffrage, and thought that they could not be bought for beers and cigars; spoke of and demanded a referendum; in fact he advocated all kinds of reform (he forgot public baths), but always with the ultimate object in view. What that ultimate object was he never once mentioned nor did Kraft while we were there.

But the galliest part of his plea for votes was, where he claimed it was the Social Democratic Party that maintained the right of assemblage. Bright in our memory still is the night that comrade after comrade was yanked off the box and marched off to jail with the jeers of Kangs following them, emanating from a gang of degenerates that collected before the house of Eichmann, all because the Socialist Labor Party decided that they knew their rights and would maintain them.

Yet do we remember the "Volkszeitung" a few days afterward, claiming these fellows as part of their own. And this Ufert had the nerve to try and bluff his audience with the statement that they maintained the right of assemblage and speech. The truth of the matter is (it's on record in the minutes of the West Hoboken Town Council) that the Kangs petitioned the Council for the privilege of addressing the people on the streets, which petition was granted on condition that there be no "disorder," which meant that they were not to preach Socialism. These Kangs dared not follow in the path of our comrades, they are not built that way.

Eventually he finished his speech (?), but in the meantime the chairman and Kraft held a confab, and we knew what was up.

After Ufert sat down, the chairman announced that Kraft would conclude with a few remarks, after which if anyone present wished to ask questions or desired any information, they could apply at their headquarters.

Kraft then got up and warned his hearers against "a fake Socialist ticket" that the Democrats were going to distribute at the polls on election day. It was easy to see where he was aiming. As the chairman declared the meeting adjourned, a comrade got up and asked Kraft to mention the name of the "fake Socialist party," to state the source of information, and to substantiate such a serious charge. Kraft was told by the comrade that he, the comrade, was on the Socialist Labor Party ticket, and that such a statement cast reflections on himself and the other comrades, and he defied Kraft to prove any connection between the Socialist Labor Party and the Democrats.

Kraft took refuge in a crawl. He said "It was heard by some one."

When challenged to debate with the comrade, then or at any time, to prove the Socialist Labor Party a spurious party, he made as if to take the challenge down in writing, but when the comrade walked to the table to sign a challenge, Kraft collapsed, and picking up a "Worker," started to read off the past general votes. When called upon by the comrades to stick to the question, and prove the Socialist Labor Party a fraud, Kraft yelled out "liar," if he meant to impute any such statement to him. At this his henchmen jumped between, cautioning him to act gentlemanly, at the same time, they were itching to get a crack at us, but were too cowardly to do more than jostle us to the entrance. But Kraft sneaked out ahead, forgetting to announce his great play, "Now and Then." The barn stormer probably had enough of the real thing.

But the antics of the Kangs were great to behold. As soon as Kraft mentioned the word "liar," down went the lights, and up went the ire of the Kangs. Before, they boasted of the large increases of their vote; now they said it was because of us they made no headway. That we did not know how to behave at a meeting, and always caused a row. If to nail slanderous innuendoes, such as Kraft indulged in, is the means of breaking up a meeting, just so often will a break-up occur, as they are guilty of such dirty underhand business.

The discussion continued on the corner for five minutes after, all very interesting if there were space for it.

It seems that the ignorance of the rank and file as to what is going on in the game can be directly laid to the wilful suppression of truth by those street-walkers the "Volkszeitung" and "Worker."

As the comrades were leaving, some of the Kangs yelled "scab," but would one belive it? Not one showed up a union card to prove what they were.

And this is the story of Kraft's experience in West Hoboken.

When you come to town again, Mr. Kraft, let us know, we will be pleased to see you.

THE PRESS COMMITTEE,
Section No. Hudson, N. J.

April 4.

Vermont Quarry Workers.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The quarryworkers in Graniteville, Vermont, intend to strike April 10 unless the quarryowners concede their demands for an 8 hour day at the rate of wages they now receive for 9 hours. The quarrymen with their assistants, toolsharpeners, etc., number about 1,100.

Graniteville is the source from which the granite is supplied for Barre, Montpelier, Williamstown, West Berlin and Northfield. A suspension of work on the part of the quarryworkers will, in a short time, cause a suspension of work among the granite cutters and polishers in the places mentioned above, who number in the aggregate 2,500.

The quarrymen organized and affiliated with the A. F. of L. in February last. And on the evening of March 20th, at the quarryowners' annual meeting and banquet, the official demands of the men were acted upon. Their decision being that they would neither concede to the demands nor recognize the union. Some of the pure and simplers thought that by writing letters to the local press they could reason the owners out of this attitude. It was pointed out to them that they were union men themselves, etc., etc. The bosses, however, "lay low and said noffing." The men continued at work, after the snub they received, and by so doing greatly deminimised their chances of success. Had they declared a strike on receiving the bosses' reply they could hardly have failed to land the solar plexus on the owners as far as their demands are concerned.

The weather since then has been favorable for quarrying operations. The work has been and is being rushed forward, and the chances of a victory are not what they were a month ago.

The granite cutters and polishers unions are also affiliated with the A. F. of L. The former, however, have a three years' agreement which expires March 1, 1903. Two years ago, when the Polishers struck for a raise in pay and recognition of their union, the cutters did not hesitate to cut the stone polished by scabs. It is, however, hoped and believed that they won't so disgrace themselves again, should they be called upon to cut scab quarried stock.

Abbeit, a "prominent" member of the cutters' union has already taken occassion to flaunt the agreement above referred to in the face of the quarrymen through the medium of the local press.

The quarryman's life is a hard one. He is exposed to all kinds of weather, while the percentage of fatal and other accidents is high, his wages average only about $1.90 per day. It is only within the last 20 years that this place came into prominence as a centre of the granite trade. The time, however, has been sufficient to create an embryonic plutocracy from among the Scotsmen who are the largest quarry owners, and who a few years ago first visited this locality, clad in home-spun, and shod in hobnailed shoes. The quarrymen claim that they earn their wages in two hours work. The surplus value enables "this fellow workman," the writer heard one of the local bosses say a few weeks ago, to donate money to churches, build handsome houses for themselves, and show the vulgarity and snobbery of their mind, one by imitating the architectural features of Balmoral castle in the erection of his house, while another named his dwelling Balmoral Cottage. Hoity, toity. For snobbery, corruption, and humbug, commend me to the "rising business man:" he will do lip service to democratic institutions, but his heart's ideal is to attain a peerage and marry his daughters to the nobility of Europe.

S.

Graniteville, Vt., April 5.

The Milwaukee Election.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The battle of the ballots is over and the Fall campaign begins. The capitalist press gives us 200 votes and as we did not have watchers at the voting places we have to believe this infirmation till the official result is announced.

Our organization has many shortcomings, but it is peculiar that the very people who don't find it necessary to join the organization are the most surprised over the small vote, just as if Parties would drop from the clouds.

The Debs party had a large income in votes, receiving over 6,000 . They were especially aided by the possession of two papers: "The Social Democratic Herald" and "Vorwarts," and were as the so-called third party, sure of the support of one of the old parties.

The Republican papers had frequently two to three column reports of their meetings and other puffs for these "Socialists." The "Germania" (Republican) wrote openly against Rose, saying: "The workingmen see through the demagogy of Rose, and will vote the S. D. P. ticket."

But the result of the election shows that the S. D. P. drew the most of their votes from the Republican party and we therefore see the "Herold" (Republican) of April 2d whining as follows: "The result of the election shows that the supposition that the S. D. P. candidate for Mayor, Tuttle, would draw more Democratic that Republican votes was wrong. The S. D. P. got the most of their votes in wards which from time immemorial were regarded as Republican strongholds."

The S. D. P. method of agitation was as varying as the make-up of its party. Some, like J. Moser, were furnishing Anarchistic phraseology. Others tried to prove that the S. D. P. will be a part of the international Proletarian movement; the third ones and that were the great majority, talked only about Municipal Ownership of public utilities. In one of their leaflets I find the following confusing sentences:

"What is the best remedy for cleaning the Municipal Government? We must strike at the root of the evil: private corporation influence and their money used to buy our representatives. These corporations have received their riches at the hands of men whom you have placed to represent you." And now comes the cure: "By Municipal Ownership of the Gas-Plants, etc."

Further they say: "You must seek men who are pledged to represent the public." What they understand by "public" I don't know and they are not willing to disclose the secret; the word sounds nice, and doesn't harm the Philistines.

Although that party is not yet able to elect candidates they found plenty of men who were willing to stand as candidates and present their photographs with names attached to the voters. Another such success and the ones who mean it honestly by the principles of socialism will either have to leave that party, or shut up if they don't want to be fired out.

Even at the last election the influence of the office-seekers was great and at the next election their leadership will be complete.

This was so with preceding reform parties which saw before this one the light of day in Milwaukee and died in the swamp of corruption and Fusion. A number of "our old German Socialists," since the time of Brucker, have moulted six times, always with the same argument: "It must go faster." Three moultings still remain for them and if the S. L. P. does not kill this dragon of nine skins some additional moulting will have to take place.

Judging from all appearances it seems that at the instigation of the Republican party, the Social Democrats were dying to draw the Democratic mayoralty candidate Rose into a debate. Rose declined, stating the S. D. P. was too insignificant and had no right to existence. The S. D. P. thereupon posted large posters all over the city designating Rose as a coward. The Republicans tried to make capital out of this and in unison with the Debsites the "Coward Rose" was gone for.

I would like to put the question to the Social Democrats: Why did you not challenge the Republican Mayoralty candidate and why are you so courageous, did you decline our challenge? The "Coward Rose" stands side by side with the S. D. P. coward."

The election is over now, forward prepare for the fall campaign! What have we of the Socialist Labor Party to do? First of all the organization must be arranged; and our Party Press, THE PEOPLE and "Socialistiche Arbeiter Zeitung" must be circulated, as well as other literature.

It is no use, comrades, to be mad about the slow progress. You have no right to complain if you fail through your lethargy to build up a well disciplined organization which is the first requisite for progress. You shun the battle and expect a victory? This is contradictory. Only he deserves liberty who is willing to fight for it. Raise high the banner and rally to the standard of the S. L. P.! Strengthen the organization and success will crown your efforts. There are enough comrades in Milwaukee, who, if they place themselves in battle line, will surely attain success. Meetings will be held regularly. Attend those meetings and don't stay away with the excuse: I know enough. So Socialism at home behind the stove is useless. Socialism must be fought for.

We don't know any soldiers of the Revolution out of service, or pensioned Socialists. Battle to his last breath characterises the true Socialist. Forward be our motto and through battle to victory.

How often have we sung the songs that inspired the masses! Shall we only talk like the church people? Say petty things aside and remember our great goal. You can accomplish much if you only want to. Will you? Join the Section. Make through your assistance the meetings possible. Let inspiring speeches kill your pessimissism, and through your presence encourage the speaker to energetic propaganda. Let our motto for the future be: "We will!"

Long live the Socialist Labor Party!

S.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 5.

A New Series of Explanations

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—I have noticed that the Kangaroos have started to "explain" again. This time the "explanation" comes not on the "Armory" question, but on the report of the Haverhill "Gazette," with reference to the "Moody Testimonial," in which report it was stated that Carey, Scates and Flanders, three of the Kangs, Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party luminaries in this city, were on the platform as members of the committee on reception to receive the appointee of "Spiked Club" Teddy, the new Secretary of the Navy. To this report the Kangs are entering a denial—the same as they did in the Eichmann case and so many others. Now the fact is this. That these Kangs are more valiant than discreet. From the day that the "Gazette," published that report until now NO ONE OF THE PERSONS MENTIONED—CAREY, SCATES, OR FLANDERS—HAS SEEN FIT TO COME OUT IN THE SAME PAPER WHICH SAID THEY WERE ON THAT PLATFORM, AND ON THE COMMITTEE AND DENY THE STATEMENT, if untrue. On the contrary. They are lying low and seeking to profit by their jobbery, in this case as they did in the "armory" matters, as they did when Smith accepted the Democratic endorsement in the 12th Worcester District, as they did when they were confronted with Eichmann's Hoboken jobbery, as they did in Peekskill, San Francisco, and, for that matter, anywhere and everywhere they have done their dirty work in the past. Now I would in all seriousness suggest to these indiscrete Kangaroos that their howl only makes things worse, as every sensible man justly says, it does not now matter whether the "Gazette" was mistaken or not, the fact that Carey, Scates and Flanders, all of Haverhill, did not deny the "Gazette" statement anywhere over their signatures, and especially in the "Gazette" itself, is a sign that they are "willing Barkises." The Kangs can't move without putting their feet into their mouths. Their present "denials" is a rubbing in of the offense, the same as when they tried to "explain" Carey voting for a $1,500 "armory" appropriation, while he himself was saying that HE DID SO AND WOULD DO IT AGAIN. To the antipodean marsupials let me say, Get your hind feet out of your mouth and thereby prevent strangulation.

MICHAEL T. BERRY.

Haverhill, Mass., April 6, 1902.

A Quarterly Write Up By L. A. 345 San Francisco, Cal.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—As the readers of the PEOPLE know, our city is the Eldorado of labor. We have here a "union labor" mayor, and great are the things he has accomplished for the cause of labor since his election.

1. He "purified" the city government by putting some of his relations and a few labor fakirs in the places of the race track gamblers who previously held offices. By this time he has forgotten his lowly origin and the fakir crew is gnarling its teeth in disappointment and rage.

2. He has presided at a pro-Boer meeting, thus immensely promoting the cause of labor. (?)

3. He has made "felicious addresses" to a convention of nobby women's clubs, the aims of which, net to neutral admirations is the cultivation of racial prejudices and local patriotism. He was the darling of the whole show.

4. His honor also intends to do something for "organized labor" by setting a good example for other employers of labor. An eight hour day is to be introduced in the police department, presumably as a reward for their faithful service to the Employers' Association during the late strike. In the next strike the hickory club will consequently land with increased vigor on the foolheads of the pure and simplers.

In view of these splendid achievements of the "union labor" Mayor the workers have reason to look forward to the future political activity of "union labor" with no small expectations.

"Unionism" is flourishing at an unprecedented rate in our city. True, the men had to go back to work on the old terms after ten months' strike, that is, "as soon as places could be found for them," but then that is not what we mean.

What we mean is this: Since the beginnig of the last strike the treasuries of at least six unions have been looted by absconding treasurers and strike committees, namely:

The cooks and waiters.
The butchers.
The harnessmakers.
The moulders.
The hodcarriers.
The journeymen barbers.

It would be needless to say that the local Kangaroo Socialists have supplied a considerable part of those treasurers.

The "grand secretary" of the barbers International Union came here to "straighten up" matters in this union and put up at the Grand Hotel, a place connected with the hotel where Pierpont Morgan, Sarah Bernhardt and Oriental princes stay when in this city. His visit resulted in a raid on the dupes' pockets which made their heads swim.

Another evidence of the prosperity of unionism here is a suit for $300,000 damages brought by Carpenter's Union 483 against the Building Trades Council, by which the said union is being boycotted. The matter is the outgrowth of a political intrigue at the head of which is the president of the Building Trades Council, P. M. McCarthy, a fakir who holds a job as civil service commissioner.

Thus it is evident that pure and simpledom on the Pacific Coast is a worthy counterpart of the trade unions in the east, steeped in capitalist political slime torn by internal dissension and preyed upon by dishonest fakirs.

The new trades unionism, represented by L. A. 345 of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, has again been favored with special attention of the local police power, so much petted by the "labor" mayor. One of our comrades was lately pulled from the speaker's stand and transfered to the lock-up, where he was allowed to enjoy the company of an evening's harvest in the slums for a few hours. Through some oversight there is no provision made in the law against the Socialist speaker, so the case was dismissed. The trial brought out the fact that the comrades speaking had seriously interfered with the "business" of a corn doctor, who was doing the public at our regular meeting place. The comrade was warned not to do it again. The arrest was no doubt a prearranged affair, caused by the fact that L. A. 345 had been rudely stepped on the sore corns of the powers that be.

PRESS COMMITTEE, L. A. 345,
S. T. & L. A. San Francisco, Cal.
April 2nd 1902.

Eaton's Line of Promotion.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Enclosed with this letter is a news item clipped from the Lynn "Daily Item" of April 2d, 1902, which may make interesting reading for some of the comrades in other parts of the country as it shows the noble wagers of the class struggle in their true light.

A bit of news connected with the said Eaton is that he was one of the fakirs who took part in the Civic Federation in New York City recently. In the Boot and Shoe Workers' report for February there is shown a balance on hand of benefit funds of something oyer $71,000, and there is a suspicion that part of that money is invested in the Hamilton Brown Shoe Company, of which Eaton is now manager, as that concern has for years been on the unfair list of the B. & S. Workers' Union, and was quite recently put on the fair list of that scab furnishing concern. Now comes Fakir Eaton to the front as manager of the whole concern at a salary which is said to be $5,000 a year.

If it is found to be true that some of their money is invested in that concern what possibilities it opens up for the Labor Fakir! Just think of it, how the dupes pay their dues to the Fakir; he, in turn, turns them over to the Captains of Industry; and there they are used as a means of grinding more profits out of the sweat and blood of the wage-slave dupes!

Comrades up and at them! Show up the Labor Fakir in his true shape! Tell the working-class of the new trade unionism under the banner of the S. T. & L. A., and its sister organization, the S. L. P.

MICHAEL TRACEY.

Lynn, Mass., April 8.

[Enclosure.]

HORACE M. EATON

Resigns the General Secretary-Treasurership

In Boot and Shoe Workers' Union to Manage Shoe Shop.

Will Have Charge of Large Factory at St. Louis.

Horace M. Eaton, of this city, has resigned his position as General Secretary-Treasurer of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, to accept a position as manager of a new shoe factory of the Hamilton Brown Shoe Company, St. Louis, Mo. Secretary Eaton is a laster by trade and a general all round shoe-maker, so that he has a thorough knowledge of the shoe manufacturing business. He has been a Lynn resident for many years and worked at his trade of laster in shoe factories in this city and also served as Secretary of the Lynn Lasters' Protective Union.

When the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union was organized, some seven years ago, he was elected its first National Secretary-Treasurer, a position he has filled with much ability ever since. He has seen the organization increase in numbers, until it is to-day one of the strongest trades unions in the country, with a very large treasury. Secretary Eaton worked hard for the success of the organization in company with the National President, John F. Tobin, and the National Executive Board. The union has a union stamp that has been introduced in shoe factories in many parts of the country, and has succeeded in creating a demand for union stamped shoes in every State of the Union.

The Hamilton Brown Shoe Company is one of the largest shoe manufacturing concerns in the country and operates several shoe factories. The factory in St. Louis is a new one, only recently erected, and as yet unoccupied. Secretary Eaton will enter on his new duties about the middle of the present month, and will move from Lynn to St. Louis. The new factory will have the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

The vacancy in the position of Secretary-Treasurer of the B. and S. W. U., caused by the resignation of Mr. Eaton, for his unexpired term, will be filled by the officers of the National Executive Board of the organiziaton.

S. L. P. Gains in Columbus, O.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The S. L. P. vote of Columbus was almost doubled at Monday's municipal election. Adams, for clerk of police court, received 68 votes; last fall our vote was 39. This gain in the face of what we had to go up against is certainly great. The Democratic party made a three-cent street car fare campaign; worse than that, they decided not to put a Social Democratic ticket in the field, as they tried it before and found it worked against themselves! This vote is not official; I got it from the newspapers. In a few days I will forward the official vote, which I think will run close on to 200. Our Section is getting along nicely. The students of the Ohio State University are beginning to study their interests. One of them joined our Section Sunday, and another will speak at our next meeting which will be held in the near future. Columbus will be the banner city of the State look out, Cleveland. These are days that try man's patience. He who possesses it not is a hinderance to our movement. Remember that in 1837 W. L. Garrison stated the abolition movement—23 years after, the slave was free. The S. L. P. is now ten years old; thirteen years more and the world is ours. Stick, boys, stick; be in the swim.

OTTO STEINHOFF.

Columbus, O., April 8.

Social Democrats Go Down Kerflop in Adams, Mass.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—When our local Kangaroos at last year's town election, with the help of the Democratic party, received 360 votes, out of about 1,100 for the head of their ticket, their joy knew no bounds. Of course these 360 votes were all "strictly socialistic," and "Genosse" Carey, who spoke here previous to the election, was supposed to have been the magician who had brought it about. All sorts of wild prophecies were indulged in, and even the most conservative of the Kangs were certain that in three years' time every office in Adams would be held by a Kang. Their candidate for selectman, a middle-class cigar manufacturer, told proudly to all who cared to hear him, how his Republican opponent, a wealthy mill owner, had taken him by the hand, and declared enthusiastically that he (the Republican candidate) was a "gentleman." The "De Leonites" of course were to go out of existence immediately, if not sooner, and the "Volkszeitung" told its readers that the "Genossen" at Adams had a local of eighty members in good standing, and were "stramm" (tightly) organized. Well, a year has passed, town election has again come and gone; alas, also for the Kangaroos, their dream lies shattered, their hopes crushed; they have not even a tail feather left; their vote fell from 360 to 53. Where have all the "socialistic" voters of last year gone to; where are the 80 members of which they boasted in the "Volkszeitung"? Poor Kangs!

One peculiarity of our local Kangaroos is that although one and all of them were present when, at a meeting held here March 30, 1901, James F. Carey, on being asked about the armory, distinctly said: "Yes, I did vote for that appropriation, AND WOULD DO IT AGAIN," they nevertheless still stoutly maintain that he would NOT do it again, and never meant to do it in the first place. Such pig-headedness is indeed wonderful.

Our Section is very small, the work is all up-hill. One must be acquainted with the history of the Socialist Movement and the Kangaroo element here to fully understand what we have to contend with. It is simply impossible at present to find such material as would be desirable to have in the Party. The experience of the past must be a lesson to us, and we can do nothing but work and wait patiently until the situation changes for the better. In the meantime, the Buzz Saw shall not get rusty, and we will see to it that its teeth are kept bright and sharp.

C. STOEBER.

Adams, Mass., April 9, 1902.

The Canadian Party

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The following is submitted for the information of the S. L. P. in Canada and the United States. A meeting of the so-called "Canadian Socialist League"—the ally of the Capitalist Class, composed of freaks, fakirs, me-toos, shouters for the Social Debauchery, and therefore supporters of Millerand and upholders of the red-handed Gallifet—was held on the 28th of March to discuss prospects for putting candidates in the field at the coming provincial elections. The editor of "Citizen and Country" wanted this organization of broadness to put candidates in the field to show that there was more than one brand of socialist. They might save themselves the trouble. The S. L. P. will make that very plain. Another speaker was afraid they would only show their weakness; they would like to impress the capitalist politician with evidences of their strength, a quality they lack numerically as well as mentally and morally. Others thought they had better not put up candidates at all, and still another wanted the S. L. P. to divide the field with them—just like the capitalist politicians. But Comrade James told them that the S. L. P. never compromised, and had already nominated candidates. Then Dr. Hargrave was put up, a man who has been their president, and was the candidate of the People's party, which he said was not dead yet, and whose platform was arranged to catch temperance people, single taxers, pure and simplers, ownership of utilities, and other things of no value to the Working Class. This M. D. repudiates the class struggle, and yet was considered fit to be the head of this conglomeration of everything but Socialism. Several of their members are known to be in the employ of our capitalist government. No doubt they will steer what votes they can to the source from which they draw their pay.

They had one of their "honorable" members in the chair one night before our municipal elections. He wanted them to repudiate the candidature of C. C. Woodley, the nominee of the S. L. P. The "honorable" chairman sat under a text of scripture containing the words, Peace on earth, good will to all, while he fairly breathed threats and slaughter against the S. L. P. candidate, who had shown up this "honorable" member of this "honorable" body for having worked for both political parties, and having received his price for the same.

Many of these people claim to be "Christian Socialists," whatever that means, and declare Christ to have been the first Socialist. No doubt they are followers of him at a magnificent distance, and they are about the same distance from Socialism.

WM. THOMPSON,

Toronto, Can., April 8.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

D. S., BLYTHEDALE, PA.—Ferri's new review "Il Socialismo" asked for the exchange and has been put on the exchange list of the WEEKLY. It also asked for articles, but S. L. P. men fight their battles in America and have little time to furnish foreign papers with matter. They must have sense enough, abroad, to distinguish the chaff from the corn.

H. S. A., LINCOLN, NEB.—Several weeks ago, a Worcester, Mass., correspondent, was answered on that very subject. After the discussion on the S. T. & L. A. is over, the matter will be up to those, who, generally speaking, are arrayed against it. If in their opinion the preponderance of the argument is on their side, it will be for them to move a constitutional amendment on the subject.

A. M., NEW LONDON, CT.—Get a man from Bridgeport, or New Haven, or Providence to lambaste the fakir when he comes.

L. F. A., (No town address.).—The facts in the matter are hard to ascertain.

J. H., EASTON, PA.—Your question conveys no idea. Is unanswerable. You might throw some light upon it by explaining.

G. P. E., NEW HAVEN, CT.—As far as reports are in, the Kangaroos have slumped everywhere. It is only the old Debs-Berger stronghold that made progress.

T. J., NEW YORK.—That is not the point. All sorts of articles are desirable. But those folks want only their sort, and object to all others.

A. L., NEW YORK.—The differences mentioned between labor-power and other commodities, as commodities, were the essential ones. Perishableness is not a line of demarkation between the commodity labor-power and all other commodities. Lots of other commodities are perishable too. But there IS one more essential difference. It is this: Labor-power is the only commodity that is part and parcel of its owner and seller. The owner of coal may die; not therefore is his coal destroyed; the coal may be consumed: not therefore does its owner become an angel in heaven playing on a golden harp. Otherwise with the commodity labor-power: it cannot survive its owner, its owner cannot survive it. Hence in selling his labor-power, the workingman, to use Marx' expression, takes his own skin to the tannery.

C. R. C., BOSTON, MASS.—They are divisible into two sets: each worse than the other.

One set consists of the pure and simple Unions run by fakirs, who have not yet learned to skate, so to speak. These fakirs have not yet learned that the easiest way to get over the slippery ice is to remove the friction of shoe leather, and put on the still more slippery steel of the skate: in other words, they have not yet learned that the easier way to handle the Socialists is to pretend to be one, allow discussion, and then side-track its effect. In such Unions the "radicals" have no show. They are not allowed to open their mouths. The floor is given only to those in with the presiding fakir. This is so absolutely so that even non-radicals, but "kickers" can't get the floor. Look at the meetings of No. 6, for instance. "Kickers" are simply clubbed down, and taken away in ambulances. Try it in such "Unions."

The other set consists of Unions that are run by fakirs who have learned "to skate." "Socialism" is discussed, and then capitalism is practised. The "Progressive" Cigarmakers "Union" is an illustration of that species. Watch the thing in such "Unions."

PETER DAMM—Call at this office. There is a letter here meant to be shown to you.

J. M., COLLINWOOD, O.—The record of the "labor-loving" Tom L. Johnson on the automatic coupler bill in Congress is this: At the first passage of the bill in the House his record is a blank: he had nothing to say on the subject; and whether or not he voted for or on the bill does not appear: the yeas and nays were not taken. When the bill came back from the Senate in the amended form that it became a law, Johnson again had nothing to say, and on the passage of the bill he voted AGAINST.

Canning Trust Would Fix Prices.

New Egypt, N. J., April 13.—The canning factory formerly operated by the New Egypt Packing Company, which assigned for the benefit of creditors, will be purchased by the American Canners' Company, providing the farmers in this neighborhood will agree to grow one hundred and fifty acres of tomatoes for the company. The price offered is $7 per ton at time of delivery.

Section Minneapolis, Minn.
Headquarters at
LABOR LYCEUM,
34-36 Washington Avenue, South.
FREE READING ROOM
Open Every Day and Evening.

Lunch All Day. Ice Cold Beer on Tap At All Times
CLOVER LEAF SAMPLE ROOM
Christian Kohlenberg, Prop.
Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars
Northwest Corner
Thirtieth and Washington Sts.
MARION, IND.

TYPEWRITING
Agreements, notices of meetings, constitutions and all kinds of typewriting done at the shortest possible notice.
K. PRYOR,
2 to 6 New Reade St. New York.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting held on April 11th at 2-6 New Reade street with A. Gillhaus in the chair. All members present. The financial report for the week ending April 5th showed receipts $365; expenditures, $157.83.

The Editor of THE PEOPLE appeared before the committee with the request that in view of the state of his health, he be granted a vacation without pay during the approaching three summer months of June, July and August, and that steps be taken to fill the vacancy during that time. The request was granted. National Secretary was instructed accordingly.

A committee of two, James Harkow and Julius Frankel, representing a meeting of Jewish party members held on Monday, April 7th, appeared before the committee and reported that two meetings of Jewish party members had been held to consider the question of whether or not to continue the publication of the "Abendblatt." At the first meeting, held on Sunday, March 29th, it had been decided to start a morning paper under the name of "Das Morgenblatt," the same to be printed on the premises of the DAILY PEOPLE. A managing committee had been elected subject to the approval of the N. E. C. That committee had gone to work to cast up the situation and had come to the conclusion that at the time being, with the dead heat of summer ahead of us, it was not advisable to launch the new paper. Having arrived at that conclusion, it was decided to call another meeting of Jewish party members, the meeting above referred to as having been held on April 7th. At said meeting, after an exhaustive discussion, the following resolutions had been adopted, and which the committee had been instructed to submit to the N. E. C. for approval.

Resolutions.

WHEREAS, The weekly "Arbeiter Zeitung," founded on March 7, 1890, has faithfully and loyally served the interests of the class conscious and militant workingmen, and has through all its stormy and trying days proved to be worthy of the trust and honor which it enjoyed as an organ of the Socialist Labor Party;

WHEREAS, The "Abendblatt," since it first saw the light of day on the 15th of October, 1894, as the daily edition of the weekly "Arbeiter Zeitung," proudly stands upon the same honorable record as the latter; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we, the Jewish members of the Socialist Labor Party, in general meeting assembled, recognize the inestimable value of the above-named papers for the movement conducted by the Socialist Labor Party; but

WHEREAS, In the course of the successive battles carried on by the Socialist Labor Party against the capitalist class and its henchmen, the false and misleading labor leaders, it has become imperative to suspend until a more favorable time the publication of the daily "Abendblatt;"

RESOLVED, That we decide to suspend the publication of the daily "Abendblatt" and continue the weekly "Arbeiter Zeitung;"

RESOLVED, That we pledge ourselves to give and secure all possible aid towards the re-publication of the daily S. L. P. organ in Jewish;

RESOLVED, That the above resolutions be submitted to the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party for its approval.

After a lengthy discussion of all the phases of the question, it was decided to approve of the resolutions. The election of the managing committee for the "Arbeiter Zeitung" was confirmed and the committee instructed to draft a set of rules governing their work and submit to the N. E. C. for approval. It was further resolved to instruct the managing committee to proceed to form an auxiliary body for the purpose of energetic work for the "Arbeiter Zeitung." Upon motion, Joseph Schlossberg was elected the editor of the paper, the same to be set up and printed in the DAILY PEOPLE office, and to appear every Saturday.

Communications were received from Amsterdam, N. Y., about Irish agitator and work for WEEKLY PEOPLE. On same matter from Chicago, Ill., Schenectady, N. Y., Richmond, Va., Riverpoint, R. I., Syracuse, N. Y., Dayton, Ohio and Colorado Springs, Colo. Sections Waterbury, Conn., and Conford, N. H., reported approval of selection of G. M. Serrati as editor of "Il Proletario." Section Syracuse reported expulsion of Frank Heck for writing slanderous letter to the section. Draft of a letter to Section Providence, in answer to complaint against the N. E. C. was read, approved and ordered sent.

Several requests for repayments of loans to DAILY PEOPLE were received. Secretary instructed to reply that efforts will be made to repay, but that the N. E. C., having just taken hold, must be given a chance to build up before taking up the discharge of obligations of that character.

It was resolved to issue to the party a statement relative to the matter of the "Abendblatt," giving full explanation of the situation of the last six months.

Amounts reported by sections in support of agitation tour of Irish agitator: Dayton, Ohio, $25; Renasselaer County, N. Y., $30; Colorado Springs, Colo., $5; Richmond, Va., $5; North Hudson, N. J., $11. Other sections promise to aid when agitator comes to this country, but stated no definite figure. Two sections reported that in all likelihood they will be unable to contribute.

Julius Hammer, Recording Secretary.

Canadian S. L. P.

Regular meeting of the National Executive Committee held at London, Ont., April 7th; Comrade Ross in the chair. Minutes of the last meeting read and adopted. Comrrdes Ashplant and Towton absent without excuse.

Communications. Received from all sections confirming (except Vancouver which had refused its vote in the matter.) the new N. E. C. nominated by Section London, viz. G. L. Bryce, C. L. Corbin, I. P. Courtenay, F. J. Darch, W. D. Forbes, F. Haselgrove and D. Ross; and W. S. Corbin national secretary. As the entire vote of Section Vancouver if opposed could only lessen but not alter the majority in favor of the new N. E. C. and national secretary and the term of the present N. E. C. having expired it was decided to install the new committee forthwith.

Comrade Darch was then elected chairman. Roll call, all present. Election of officers for the ensuing term, D. Ross, Treasurer and I. P. Courtnay, Recording Secretary. The retiring National Secretary having handed over the books, files, communications and other paraphernalia of that office to W. S. Corbin the present national secretary; and the books, vouchers, etc. of the Treasurer to Comrade Ross; the regular order of business was taken up.

Communications: From Comrade Evans re attitude of members in arrears toward section. Secretary to reply drawing attention to article in constitution governing the matter. From Section Vancouver re amendment of Clause 1. of Section 4. Secretary to write Section Vancouver showing their own vote on the matter.

From Hamilton giving election of officers also stating that C. Nichol had been expelled; communication received and filed.

It was decided to credit Section Hamilton with $3 balance of arrest expenses in that city last year, secretary to write concerning the matter.

The semi-annual reports of the National Secretary and Treasurer received from auditing committee duly audited. Secretary was instructed to send copies of the same to all sections as per constitution also to official organ for publication.

Communication from Comrade Baker of Vancouver received and filed.

Unfinished business. The recording secretary was instructd to notify Comrade Ashplant that the funds of the Party must be placed in the possession of D. Ross the newly elected treasurer.

New business. Comrades C. Corbin and G. Bryce were a committee appointed to obtain prices for printing leaflets also the price of a small press and type capable of printing small leaflets.

I. P. Courtenay,
Recording Secretary.

Canadian S. L. P.

Report of Treasurer to National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party of Canada, for one-half year ending March 31, 1902.

RECEIPTS.

Oct. 1, 1901, To forward balance..	$29.30
Oct. 21, 1901, To Cash per Nat. Sec'y	4.50
Mar. 31, 1902, To Cash per Nat. Sec'y	19.75
Mar. 31, 1902, To Cash per Nat. Sec'y	2.00
Total	$55.63

EXPENDITURES.

Oct. 14, 1901, By Cash for incid's to Nat. Sec'y..........	1.00
Mar. 15, 1902, By Cash paid stenographer	1.00
Mar. 31, 1902, By Rent to Section London (6 months to date)....	6.00
Total	$8.00
To credit balance..........	$47.63
By cash on hand..........	$47.63

Henry B. Ashplant, Trear., N. E. C.

Examined and found correct and in accord with Treasurer's books.

Thos. Maxwell,
Chas. L. Corbin,
Auditors.

W. S. Corbin, Nat. Sec'y.

Report of Nat. Sec'y, from Sept. 30, 1901, to March 31, 1902.

RECEIPTS.

To Sections for due stamps:	
London	$6.00
Vancouver	5.00
Hamilton	6.00
Toronto	4.00
St. Thomas	2.85
Extension	2.00
Toronto Application Cards.....	25
R. Baker for postage..........	15
Total	$26.25

DISBURSEMENTS.

Oct. 21, 1901, To H. B. Ashplant, Treas. N. E. C..........	$4.50
Mar. 31, 1902, To H. B. Ashplant, Treas. N. E. C..........	19.75
Mar. 31, 1902, To H. B. Ashplant, Treas. N. E. C..........	2.00
Total	$26.25

DUE STAMP ACCOUNT.

Stamps on hand per last statement, Sept. 30, 1901..........	3207
Stamps sold from Sept. 30, 1901, to March 31, 1902..........	517
Stamps on hand March 31, 1902..	2690

POSTAGE STAMP ACCOUNT.

Postage stamps on hand per last statement, Sept. 30, 1901.....	$0.29
Received from Treas. of N. E. C., H. B. Ashplant..........	1.00
Amount due Nat'l Sec'y..........	11
Stamps used from Sept. 30, 1901, to March 31, 1902, per itemized record..........	$1.40

ACCOUNTS DUE N. E. C.

Section Vancouver, B. C..........	$2.45
Section Hamilton..........	4.50
Total	$6.95

F. J. Darch,
Nat. Secy.

We have examined the books and vouchers of the Nat'l Sec'y and find the above statement correct and in accord with same.

Thos. Maxwell,
Chas. L. Corbin,
Auditors.

W. S. Corbin, Nat'l Sec'y.

General vote for National Secretary and members of National Executive Committee:

W. S. Corbin, Nat'l Sec'y:	For.	Against.
Toronto	12	0
London	14	0
St. Thomas..........	10	0
Hamilton	10	0
Vancouver	Not received.	
Total	46	0

For Members of N. E. C.

Geo. Bryce:	For.	Against.
Toronto	12	0
London	14	0
St. Thomas..........	10	0
Hamilton	10	0
Vancouver	Not received.	
Total	46	0

F. J. Darch:	For.	Against.
Toronto	12	0
London	14	0
St. Thomas..........	10	0
Hamilton	11	0
Vancouver	Not received.	
Total	47	0

D. Ross:	For.	Against.
Toronto	11	1
London	14	0
St. Thomas..........	10	0
Hamilton	10	0
Vancouver	Not received.	
Total	45	1

Wm. Forbes:	For.	Against.
Toronto	12	0
London	14	0
St. Thomas..........	10	0
Hamilton	10	0
Vancouver	Not received.	
Total	46	0

C. L. Corbin:	For.	Against.
Toronto	12	0
London	14	0
St. Thomas..........	10	0
Hamilton	10	0
Vancouver	Not received.	
Total	46	0

F. Haselgrove:	For.	Against.
Toronto	10	1
London	14	0
St. Thomas..........	10	0
Hamilton	11	0
Vancouver	Not received.	
Total	46	1

I. P. Courtenay:	For.	Against.
Toronto	12	0
London	14	0
St. Thomas..........	10	0
Hamilton	10	0
Vancouver	Not received.	
Total	46	0

W. S. Corbin, Nat'l Secy.
70 Colborne street, London, Ont.

General Committee Section New York, Socialist Labor Party.

On Saturday, April 12, 1902, 8.30 P. M. a regular meeting of the General Committee, Section New York, S. L. P., was held at 2—6 New Reade street, Daily People Building.

Chairman, E. C. Schmidt. Vice-Chairman, Emil Muller.

One new delegate was seated. Five new members were admitted. One resignation was accepted.

A. Bracher resigned from the City Executive Committee owing to illness and Joseph Klein resigned from the same body owing to inability to attend its sessions. Both resignations were accepted and A. Machauer and Bernard Touroff elected to fill the vacancies.

At this juncture the Chairman suspended business and all delegates arose out of respect to Comrade Karl Malmberg who had died as a result of injuries sustained from blows struck him by a fellow-workman.

Two letters from the National Executive Committee was received and referred to the Assembly Districts for action.

A letter and a number of tickets were accepted for a Fair to be held by D. A:s 4 and 49, S. T. and L. A., on May 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 1902. Comrades willing to offer gifts will please send them to Miss Kate Pryor, 2—6 New Reade street.

The action of the City Executive Committee in issuing Agitation Stamps was indorsed and Assembly Districts ordered to sell the same.

J. Dowling, charged with having enrolled as a Democrat, failed to answer the summons of the Grievance Committee and was expelled by a vote of 30 against 0.

Benjamin Kravietz, charged with working against the Patry Press and policy, failed to answer the summons of the Grievance Committee, and was expelled by a vote of 33 against 0.

A long discussion was held on the question of citizenship in the United States as a pre-requisite to membership in the Socialist Labor Party and was finally referred to the National Executive Committee for a ruling.

The National Secretary Henry Kuhn then introduced Comrade F. D. Lyon of Beaumont, Texas, as the new Manager of the DAILY PEOPLE. He was given a hearty welcome and in response made a short address to the delegates.

The organizer reported that the first meeting of the May Conference which has in charge the necessary arrangements for the Grand Mass Meeting at Cooper Union, May 1, to celebrate International Labor Day was well attended and active work for the celebration was begun.

A. C. KIHN, Secretary.

General Committee, Section New York, S. L. P.

In the report of the proceedings of the General Committee which appeared in yesterday's DAILY PEOPLE, the Secretary forgot to mention that the General Vote taken in the sub-divisions of the Section on the appeal of Section Seattle against the decision of the General Committee, in the case of Section Seattle vs. William S. Dalton resulted in the General Committee being sustained by a vote of 152 against 41.

A. C. Kihn,
Secretary.

May Day Issue, "Il Proletario."

Branches and sections of the S. L. P. that are desirous of propagating Socialist doctrine among the Italian population of their respective cities, are herewith notified that the Italian party organ, "Il Proletario," will issue a special number on May 1st, that will be especially adapted to the purpose.

The price will be one cent a copy. All orders should be sent as soon as possible to "Il Proletario," 208 Bleecker street, New York City.

SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter, Sept. 3, 1901.)

Previously acknowledged	$5,532.13
19th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y..........	1.00
Sections Louisville, proceeds of Commune celebration	15.00
G. G., N. Y. City..........	5.00
Section Denver, Colo.: Wm. Philips, $1; Ed. Wernet, $1; Howard Tryon, 50c......	2.50
Section Cambridge, Mass.: A. Steidle, 50c.; A. Johnson, 50c	1.00
7th & 9th A. D., N. Y. City..........	2.00
Section St. Louis, Mo..........	8.35
E. F. Morrissey, Woonsocket, R. I	.75
23rd A. D., City: John Piamondon, $1; A. Westerberg, 50c.; John J. Murphy, $2	3.50
	$5,571.25

Edward Dittrich, Cashier.

Chicago, Ills.

Section Chicago will hold a mass county convention on Saturday, April 19th, at 8 P. M., at 48 West Randolph street near Canal street. Every member of the section is expected and must be present, no excuse will be taken. Section Chicago is now opening the fall campaign and every member is expected to do his duty and help to abolish wage slavery and put the Republican and Democratic parties as well as the dirtiest enemy of the down trodden working class, the armory builders brigade out of business. Comrades of Chicago we must get the honest but deluded workingmen away from the crooks that are deluding them, so do not fail to be at the convention and prepare for a hot time in Chicago this summer as Section Chicago is now putting on its war paint. Also readers of the PEOPLE are invited to be present and join the organization.

Marcus Perison,
City Organizer.

County Committee Section Allegheny County S. L. P.

Meeting held April 6. D. E. Gilchrist, Chairman. H. A. J. Brown, vice-Chairman.

The folowing new delegates were seated: Gustave Illig, 6th Ward Allegheny; George Stockdale, 3d Ward Allegheny; Albert Danielson, Branch Braddock; Domenico Palermo Branch Blythedale; Henry Mosbougher, Branch Wilkinsburg; George L. Redpath, Branch Homestead.

Fourteen new members were admitted.

Reports from the following Branches were encouraging: Auxiliary Branch, Braddock Branch, Buena Vista Branch, Hill Top Branch, 26th Ward Branch, 27th Ward Branch, 3d Ward Allegheny, 13th Ward Allegheny, 6th Ward Allegheny, East Pittsburg, Wilkinsburg, Homestead, Blythedale. The delegates from branches Turtle Creek and McKeesport were not present.

Auditing Committee reports auditing the State Committee books and the last Boat excursion accounts.

Entertainment Committee has arranged an entertainment for April 21 and have secured some excellent talent for that occasion.

Comrade James Illingworth was elected Treasurer in place of Comrade Ed. Messer who has resigned on account of ill-health.

The Organizer was instructed to call a County, Congressional, Senatorial and Legislative nominating Convention on June 7.

On a motion a committee of seven was elected consisting of Comrades Geo. A. Brown, H. A. Goff, Jr., H. Morgan, J. F. Taylor, Wm. Cowen, F. Uhl and Geo. Abel to make arrangement for two Boat Excursions.

The resignation of Comrade Geo. A. Brown from the Grievance Committee was accepted and Comrade H. A. Goff, Sr., was elected in his place.

On a motion the Organizer was instructed to notify the N. E. C. that the leaflet "The S. L. P. and S. D. P." was inadequate and requested a complete history of both organizations to be published.

May Day Committee is completing arrangements for the parade to be held on Thursday, May 1, 2 P. M.

D. M. Sachter,
Recording Secretary.

Los Angeles, Cal., May Day Celebration.

Section Los Angeles County, Socialist Labor Party, will celebrate International Labor Day, Thursday, May 1, 1902, at Elks Hall, 231 South Spring street. An interesting program of song, speech, recitation, and dancing has been arranged. Admission 25 cents per couple.

N. C. MADSEN,
Secretary Entertainment Committee.

New York State Executive Committee.

Regular meeting was held on April 11th 6 P. M., at 2-6 New Reade street. The following members were present: F. Braukmann, A. C. Kihn, H. Kuhn, E. Mueller and A. Moren. S. D. Cooper absent without excuse.

Mueller acted as chairman.

The minutes of the previous meeting were accepted as read.

The treasurer gave the following financial statement for March:

Income from due stamps, $66.00; balance on hand Feb. 28th, $108.53, making total of $$174.53. Expenditures: to 1,000 stamps $70.00; trip to Albany, $7.85; miscellaneous (postage, telegram, etc.), $1.88; making a total of $79.73. Balance on hand March 31st, $94.80.

A communication from Comrade F. Kochendorfer of Albany section was received and the secretary instructed to answer it. Kuhn gave a report of his conference with the Party's attorney, B. Patterson, relative to the decision of Judge Nesbitt in the case of Comrades Wallace and Lake in Amsterdam. The report was received and a motion carried to issue a call to the Sections and sympathizers in the State of New York to aid financially in this fight for freedom of speech against the decision of a capitalist judge. A communication was also received from Comrade F. Hug, the organizer of Section Amsterdam, relative to the same matter.

Comrade G. B. Cook reported on his mission to Long Island City.

Owing to the extreme pressure of work in connection with the management of the DAILY PEOPLE, Comrade Kuhn resigned from the committee on organizing Long Island City and from the committee doing the preparitory work for the State Convention. His resignation was accepted. In his place and for the former committee Kihn was elected; for the latter committee Mueller. Adjournment followed.

A. Moren,
Recording Secretary.

Pittsburg S. L. P. Lectures.

Workingmen of Pittsburg and vicinity are invited to attend the regular lectures which will be delivered every Sunday at 3 p. m., under the auspices of Section Allegheny County, Pa., at 510 Wylie avenue, five doors from County Court House, Pittsburg.

April 20—"Revolutionary Tactics," by George A. Brown.

April 27—"Capitalist Development," by H. Jackson.

S. L. P. Lectures in Cleveland, Ohio.

April 20th.—"Machinery and the Working Class," by Joseph Gable.

April 27th.—"Revolutionary Tactics," by Paul Dinger.

May 4th.—"Politics of the Working Class," John D. Goerke.

May 11th—"Scientific Socialism" by Max Weber. Lecture in German.

The above subjects will be discussed Sunday afternoons at 2:30 P. M., at 356 Ontario street, German American Bank Building.

S. L. P. Lectures at Wilmerding, Pa.

Following are the names of speakers.

April 20, 8 p. m.—John Desmond.
April 27, 8 p. m.—George A. Brown.

The S. T. & L. A. Fair.

At a regular meeting of the S. T. & L. A. Fair Committee, Monday, April 14th, Comrade Weislowitz was in the chair.

Members from D. A. 4 reported that the District had donated $5 to the Fair Committee and that Locals are collecting presents.

D. A. 4 reported Locals collecting prizes and Locals will donate money.

D. A. 49 reported Locals collecting prizes and Locals will donate money.

The Fair Committee has secured four handsome prizes: a silver table set, handsome Swiss clock, a perfectoscope with views and a silk umbrella, and have tickets for same printed which are now being distributed throughout the country, cost 10 cents.

Report was made of advertisements coming in and the joint meeting of D. A's 4 and 49 to be held Sunday, April 20th all advertisements will be called in.. Comrades from all parts of the country are requested to send in presents. The request for presents will appear hereafter in THE PEOPLE together with list of presents already donated.

Everything points to a successful fair, the management had additional calls made upon them for tickets.

Bridgeport, Conn.

A short lecture will be given each Sunday evening during April in Pioneer Hall, corner Main and Elm streets, to commence at 8:15. After the lecture the floor will be open for questions and discussions.

April 20th—"Correct Tactics."
April 27th—"The Social Revolution."

Comrades and sympathizers are earnestly requested to bring their friends.

ORGANIZER.

STRIKERS HEED ALLIANCE MEN.

Adopt Advice to Keep Strike Settlement in Their Own Hands.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 10.—The strike on here among the electric linement employed by the Pittsburg & Allegheny Telephone Company, Bell Telephone Company, Allegheny County Light Company, Western Union Telegraph Company, and all others employing linemen, is still on. The companies affected have but a few men in the places of the strikers. The recent heavy snowfall has caused an untold amount of trouble to the companies. Wires are down all over the two cities, and complaints are numerous from the patrons.

Several Alliance men are out with the strikers and all last winter while the battle was being prepared by the Brotherhood of Electric Workers' Union, Local No. 14, the Alliance men were busy soliciting subscriptions for the WEEKLY PEOPLE, and the results of their efforts has shown itself in this way: On Wednesday of last week the District President of the B. of E. W. came here to take charge of the strike. But the Executive Board (of 9) elected by the local said "No, we will not give any ONE MAN that power where he could sell us out. No one is allowed to make overtures with the representatives of the companies but the Board of Nine Members.

So the result was this District President left town the next morning. Tuesday night Comrade Jas. McConnell gave a forty-minute talk to the strikers in their hall (416 Wood street), and the 200 who sat listening applauded when he warned them to keep an eye on their leaders.

The Socialist Labor Party men who are out are not members of the pure and simple organization, but belong to L. A. 189, S. T. & L. A.

APPEAL FOR STRIKING WEAVERS.

TO the Officers and Members of Local Alliances of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance,

Comrades:

The affiliated Local Alliances in the weavers trade are waging a fight in New England that is paralysing the mill owners, hitherto familiar only with the struggles of labor led by dishonest and ignorant men. From the reports in the press you have certainly been able to gather the fix the employers are in. The language they are holding is very different from that which they have held in their previous encounters with the workers. We know that all these skirmishes are valuable opportunities to educate our fellow wage slaves. Hitherto these skirmishes have been wholly lost. Led by fakirs and lackeys of the Capitalist class, the men knew no more when they got through than when they started and, as you know, they always lost.

It can be different now. The men being taught in their class interests, and as the employer sees that he is dealing with men a tangible victory is possible.

We need assistance for the Weavers. In our mouths it is no hollow phrase when we say that "their fight is ours." They are standing on the breach; can you help them?

Send all moneys to Michael Clabby, Treasurer, No. 1955 Westminster street, Olneyville, R. I.

By order General Executive Board. S. T. & L. A.

PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American Republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty, and of happiness.

With the founders of this Republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

MAY DAY FAIR AND ENTERTAINMENT

of the

S. T. & L. A.

under the auspices of

D. A. 4, Newark, N. J., and D. A. 49, New York City

Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance,

AT MANHATTAN LYCEUM,

66-68 East Fourth Street, New York City.

Friday, Saturday and Sunday, May 2d to 4th

DOORS OPEN FROM 4 TO 12 P. M.

GRAND BALL ON SUNDAY EVENING.

Music by L. A. 1028, J. S. Krinks, Conductor.

TICKET, 10 CENTS.

SOCIALIST LEAFLETS.

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY AND THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

New leaflet authorized by the National Executive Committee.

WRITTEN BY DANIEL DE LEON.

One hundred and fifty thousand copies have already been printed.

$1.25 PER THOUSAND.

This leaflet is an eye-opener and a vote-maker. Rush it out.

CUBA, THE PHILIPPINES, CHINA AND THE WORKING CLASS.

Leaflet on Territorial Expansion.

The United States Government may get out of Cuba in the near future, but the stars and stripes will float over the Philippines and Porto Rico as long as Capitalism lasts.

The United States Government is also doing its best to aid American Capitalists to get their share of the vast trade of China.

How does Territorial Expansion affect the Working Class?

That is the question that interests US.

This leaflet answers the question under the following heads:

Capital, Capitalists, and the Capitalist System of Production.
The Secret of and Necessity for Capitalist Expansion.
Thefts of Capitalism are not Noticable in the Early Days of Capitalism.
Nature of Capitalist Expansion after the Civil War.
Chinese Market Will Not Prevent the Social Revolution.
Capitalists Will Use Chinese Labor to Degrade American Labor.
Why the Death of Capitalism is Inevitable.
Attitude of the Republican Party on Territorial Expansion.
Attitude of the Democratic Party on Territorial Expansion.
Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party on Territorial Expansion.

$1.50 PER THOUSAND.

THE BEAST BEHIND CZOLGOSZ.

Fine leaflet for propaganda.

Here is a list of the subjects treated:

Capitalism.
Socialism.
Anarchy.
Capitalism is Anarchy Personified.
Instances of Anarchy on the Part of the Capitalist Class.
Anarchy on the Part of the General Government.
Anarchy in State Govenments.
Why the Capitalist Class Attempts to Confound Anarchy with Socialism.
Why the Capitalist Class Assaults the Socialist Labor Party.
Socialist Labor Party Is Undaunted by Oppression.

The Capitalist papers have made a good many workingmen believe that there is some connection between Socialism and Anarchy. This leaflet will clear up their minds.

$1.50 PER THOUSAND.

MIDDLE-CLASS MUNICIPALIZATION AND THE MUNICIPAL PROGRAM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The reformers now and then come up with demands for municipal ownership of street car lines and electric plants and other municipal necessities.

With these demands, they try to catch working-class votes.

They catch some of them.

Why do they catch them? Because some workingmen have an idea that municipal ownership will benefit the working-class. But there isn't a benefit in it.

And it isn't Socialism, either.

Can't give you all the reasons in an advt.

You will find the whole thing discussed in the leaflet entitled

MIDDLE-CLASS MUNICIPALIZATION AND THE MUNICIPAL PROGRAM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Explains the difference between these two kinds of municipal ownership.

Tells what Socialists will do when they get complete control of a city.

$1.50 PER THOUSAND.

No Extra Charge for Assorted Leaflets.

These leaflets come to us tied up in bundles of 1,000 each. Considerable trouble to break a bundle and count out smaller lots, but for the convenience of Sections we will send 250 of each of these leaflets for $1.50—same price as for a straight thousand.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2 New Reade Street,
New York, N. Y.